Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 13TH JUNE 1827. No. 1932.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by virtue of *Fieri Facias* at the Suit of JEHANGEER NASSERVANJEE and NOWROJEE NASSERVANJEE.... *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HERJEE, trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company..... *Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT at 3 o'Clock, in the afternoon of the following days, will be put up to Sale by Public outcry on the premises the undermentioned property of the above named Defendants, viz.

On Monday the 25th Instant.

Lot. No. 1.—A Dwelling House covered with Tiles with its appertenances situated within the Town walls No. 2 in Mr. TADS LANE.

On Tuesday 26th Instant.

Do. do. 2.—A Dwelling House ditto ditto No. 8 in BYRAMJEE HOMJEES lane.

On Wednesday 27th Instant.

Do. do. 3.—A Stable with Ground, covered with Tiles situated without the Town walls No. 25 in Chundun wady.

Do. do. 4.—Stable covered with Tiles situated without the Town walls No. 42. at Chundun wady.

Do. do. 5.—A Piece of vacant Ground at ditto ditto in the neighboured of a Stable belonging to KAICUSROO SORABJEE.

On Thursday 28th Instant.

Lot. N. 6.—A Piece of vacant ground and Batty Trees situated at Breach Road.

Do. do. 7.—A Bed of Sweet Batty Ground situated at ditto-ditto-in the neighbourhood of a Garden belonging to DAMA GOPALL.

On Friday 29th Instant.

Do. do. 8.—A Hill situated at Sea Side at Breach Candy in the neighbourhood of a Garden belonging to RAGOONATH MADOWJEE.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
9th *June* 1827.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEERJEE and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
26th *Day of April* 1827.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT on Saturday next the 16th Instant, at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry under the Tamarind Tree, in the Fort, TWENTY ONE (21) High Cast ARAB HORSES.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY
SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
12th *June* 1827.

શરીફ્ ચુ. વે યા ણ *

ખબર. ફીમાલી. આપીકિર્ણ.

તારીખ. ૧૬ મી. માલમા. જુલ.મ ફીમાલી. શલવારને. દીને. બપોર. આગમ ય. ૧૧ બલાકને. અમલે. કોટમી. આપ લી. આગલ. ઉભચી. બતાવા. ૨૧ ઘોડા જાહેર. લીલાઈ. કરીને. વેચશે *

મુકામ. બાવા. શરી ફ્ની. આપીસ. તારીખ ૧૨ મી. જુન. ૧૮૨૭

ડી. લીગ્રેટ *

ડીપીટી. શરીફ્ *

BOMBAY THEATRE.

THE MANAGERS have the pleasure to announce that the interior of the THEATRE having been newly embellished, and decorated *Will Open* on Friday the 15th Instant, with Shakespear's Play of the

MERCHANT OF VENICE

To conclude with the admired Farce of

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.

GREEN ROOM,
13th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 14th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK
A LIGHT SINGLE HORSE
SHIGRAMPOE,
AND
HORSE.
Meadows Street, 13th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 14th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A GREY PERSIAN
CHARGER,
AND TWO GREY ARAB
Saddle Horses.
The Property of an Officer leaving India.
Meadows Street, 13th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 14th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
AN ELEGANT
CALCUTTA BUILT,
BAROUCHE,
A PAIR OF CAPITAL
ARAB HORSES.
AND SET OF ENGLISH
HARNESS,
AS GOOD AS NEW
The Property of a Family that has left the Presidency.
Meadows Street, 13th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
TO-MORROW THE 14TH INSTANT,
AT ONE O'CLOCK
AN ENGLISH
GREYHOUND BITCH,
NINE MONTHS OLD.
Meadows Street 13th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 14th Instant.
SETS of Knives and Forks, Music and Work Boxes, Ladies' Cotton and Silk Stockings, Cut Decanters, Butter Pots, Sugar Pots, Eau-de-Cologne Windsor Soap &c.
The remainder of the Stock in Trade fixtures &c. of a Chymist and Druggist.
AT ONE O'CLOCK
A CALCUTTA BUILT
DENNET.
Meadows Street, 13th June 1827.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Higgs and Briggs,
AT THEIR ROOMS.
On THURSDAY, the 21st Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
(Unless previously disposed of by private contract,)

THE following leasehold property, consisting of a Dwelling House, Outhouses, Stables and grounds, bounded by a stone wall, situate near the village of Mahaluximee, and lately in the occupation of Mr. Grant.

The Premises are held under a lease for a term of Thirty Years, commencing on the 22d November 1819.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. HIGGS AND BRIGGS.

The House is at present unoccupied, and open for inspection.

Bombay, 13th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE EXPOSED
FOR SALE
BLUE MUSLIN
WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
LINED WITH RED
EACH.
PRICE Rs. 30.
AND THE FOLLOWING
WATERPROOF ARTICLES.

GENTLEMEN'S Travelling Bags with Locks, Blue Muslin lined with Red, Double Grey and black linen, Drab Duck and Colico.

Meadows Street 13th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
THE FOLLOWING
EQUIPMENT,
For an Officer of the
2nd LIGHT CAVALRY
VIZ.

HELMET, Girdle, Dress and Marching Pouches, Dress and Marching belt, and Sabertasches, and Sword with Steel Scabbard.

PRICE Rs. 550.

Dress Pouch for 1st Cavalry.... Rs 50
Hussar Saddle and Bridle Complete 100
Meadows Street, 13th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
SUPERIOR SCOTCH,
WHISKEY,
PRICE Rs. 25 PER DOZEN.
Meadows Street, 13th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION.
A CALCUTTA BUILT
COACH,
PRICE RUPEES 2,500.
Meadows Street, 13th June 1827

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
ELEGANT PIER
GLASSES,
RUPEES 200 AND 400 PER PAIR,
AND
A PAIR OF
SECOND HAND
MIRRORS,
IN GILT FRAMES
DIAMETER OF PLATE,
Twenty Seven Inches,
PRICE Rs. 500.
Meadows Street, 13th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEAT
LONDON BUILT,
BUGGY,
WITH PATENT AXLE
AND HARNESS,
PRICE Rs. 700.
Meadows Street, 13th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A LARGE
Iron Chest,
DEPTH 3 FEET
LENGTH 4 Do.
Breadth 3 Feet 4 Inches,
PRICE Rs. 1,000.
Meadows Street, 13th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
A NEW CALCUTTA BUILT.
BUGGY,
PRICE Rs. 900.
Meadows Street, 13th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
THREE ELEGANT
PLATED
VENISON DISHES,
AND COVERS
With Silver Godroon Edges
PRICE Rs. 1,135.
Meadows Street, 13th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
A FEW OF
THE NEWEST
CARICATURES,
Meadows Street, 13th June 1827.

PHAETON AND HARNESS.

To be Raffled for on the 20th Inst unless previously disposed of.

A NEW
DOUBLE
PHAETON,
WITH PATENT AXLE
AND NEW
DOUBLE HARNESS,
COMPLETE

FOR particulars apply to Mr. LORD PURSER, of the H. C. Ship Lowther Castle, Bombay Green, near the Town Majors Office, where the PHAETON &c. may be seen at any hour of the day.

Bombay, 13th June 1827.

FOR SALE,

A SUPERB Black ARAB CHARGER, much admired for his action and symmetry of form, (lately the property of a distinguished Staff Officer who has proceeded to Europe); and may be seen at the Stables of the late firm of BAXTER and CO. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. BALCRUSTNA and GOPALL, the Assignees.

Bombay, 13th June 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th June 1827.

FOR SALE.

AN Elegant Bengal Built BUGGY, Almost new, and of large dimension and great Strength: may be seen at the Rooms of the late firm of

BAXTER AND CO,

For particulars Enquire of Messrs. BALCRUSTNA AND GOPALL the Assignees.

Bombay, 13th June 1827.

WINES FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF *Messrs. Ranken & Saunders.*

A FEW Pipes of very Superior Old Madeira from KEIRS and CO. price Rupees, 700.

Claret in quarter Cases from HARPER and BELL first and second growth by the BRITANNIA.

Champaigne in 3 Dozen Cases and a few Dozens of very fine Burgundy at Rupees 75 per Dozen, by late arrivals.

Old Vidonia in half Chests, at Rupees 18 per dozen.

Barsac, Vin de grave, &c.

A small quantity of warranted Highland Whisky, at Rupees 30 per Dozen.

Rum Shrub and Cherry Brandy in pints, 6 Dozen Cases.

Bombay 13th June 1827.

A CARD.

BORJORJEE NANABHOY Surviving Partner of the Firm of KEMPT and CO. takes this opportunity of publicly offering his very greatful acknowledgments to such Gentlemen as have kindly and promptly remitted the Balances of their respective Accounts in conformity with the request preferred in the Advertisement which first appeared under date the 14th February last.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UPWARDS of three Months having elapsed since the death of the late Mr. RODNEY KEMPT, of the Firm of KEMPT AND CO. without collection of debts having been made to any extent worth notice, although solicited in the most earnest manner, by Public Advertisement and private appeal; The Executors therefore beg to give this public notification, to persons indebted to the concern, that, if satisfactory arrangements are not made for the liquidation of their debts by parties attached to this Presidency, on or before the 31st July next, and those under other Presidencies on or before the 31st August next, they will be most reluctantly compelled in Justice to the Creditors of the Estate, the widow and children of the late Mr. KEMPT, and to themselves, painful as the alternative will be to place their demands against such as have not fulfilled, the object of this Advertisement in the hands of their solicitor with instructions to enforce payment.

(Signed) BURJORJEE NANABHOY,
Surviving Partner for himself and the Executors of the late Mr. R. Kempt.

BOMBAY, 15th *May* 1827.

TICKETS in the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, are to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. Price Rs. 120.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL. TO BE PUBLISHED AT BOMBAY.

THE importance of a comprehensive and well-conducted Journal to the amusement and convenience of the immense body of enlightened Europeans residing in India forcibly presents itself at this moment, when the operation of the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors against their own servants connecting themselves in any way with Newspapers promises to deprive the community of several sources of information and entertainment formerly derived from journals conducted under the auspices of the most influential and talented men in India.

This state of things, which, from the tone of the orders alluded to might have been anticipated, has induced an individual to make arrangements, when lately in England, for the establishment of a Weekly Journal at Bombay, to be denominated the Iris.

The first number of the Iris will appear on the 3rd of July next, and as it will be conducted *in a spirit most congenial to the feelings and notions of the Hon'ble Company's servants* who compose nine-tenths of the European community in the East, their countenance and support is earnestly and respectfully requested.

The Indian Press has hitherto been characterised as dull, vapid, puerile, and the Editors have sheltered their idleness under the plea of conformity to regulations. But why this plea has ever been admitted the proprietor of the Iris is at a loss to divine, for the only subjects the discussion of which is prohibited are of a character that would yield but little increase of amusement even if their introduction were allowed. They may in fact be classed under the heads of Indian politics and personalities: the first is an endless and intricate subject, the second profitless and unpalatable. Editors, therefore, really lose but little by the operation of the press laws,—a fact the proprietor of the Iris hopes satisfactorily to establish. In stating this it is perhaps expected of him that he will detail the subjects which will be comprised in the journal now offered to public notice. These will be as varied in their complexion as the symbol whence the title of the paper has been derived.

European politics and intelligence, news from all parts of India, public announcements, shipping reports, literary and scientific notices, civil, military and marine promotions and appointments, law and police reports, extracts from the most esteemed periodicals, &c. &c. will of course be severally laid before the Indian community, whilst the pages of the Iris will at the same time be adorned with the productions of several gentlemen in India of considerable acquirements in various branches of science and literature, who have most kindly promised their assistance.

To the officers of His Majesty's Services the Editor of the Iris will endeavour to recommend his journal by constant attention to the publication of London Gazettes, War Office mandates, and every species of intelligence connected with the organisation, operations &c. of the British Army; and for the gratification of such of his fair countrywoman as may honor his pages with a perusal, promises frequent notices of the fine arts, Italian and French literature, novels, and fashionable costume.

The journals hitherto published in India have, for the most part, been remarkable for the little attention paid to their general appearance.

That the Iris might not fall under this frequent and too just imputation, the Editor, when lately in England, bestowed much care on the selection of good type, superior paper, and excellent wood cuts, and he therefore confidently hopes that this circumstance will enable the journal now submitted to the public to vie in its typographical department with those of a corresponding character published in England.

Persons desirous of becoming subscribers are requested to send their names and address to Messrs. KEMPT and CO. LIMJEE BHICAJEE and CO. and Messrs. HIGGS and BRIGGS at the Presidency.

Subscriptions per quarter, .. 10 Rupees

A Discount allowed on payments made in advance.

(2) *Bombay, 13th June* 1827.

Rasool Khyma Prize Money.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the above Prize Money, according to His Majesty's Warrant of Grant and the orders of the Bombay Government, will be payable on the 14th Instant at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM and Co. the Agents nominated for Distribution thereof by Vice Admiral Sir Richard King Bart K. C. B. and Lieut. General Sir William Keir Grant K. C. B., the Trustees appointed by His Majesty.

For the convenience of those now in India who served in His Majesty's 47th and 65th Regiments of Foot at the taking of Rasool Khyma, payment of their shares will be made, if claimed within Four Months from this date, after which the Prize Rolls, with the amount of unclaimed shares, must be transmitted to His Majesty's Trustees abovenamed.

Claimants absent from the presidency may have the amount due them paid to any person in Bombay properly authorized to receive the same.

It will be necessary for the Representatives of deceased individuals to produce the Probate of Will, Letters of Administration, or other satisfactory document, before any payment can be made.

Bombay, 13th June 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of PALANJEE JEVANJEE, late of Bombay and of Palamcottah Parsee Merchant deceased, may be granted to SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE and RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE of Bombay Parsee Merchants the Executors named in and appointed by the said Will; All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 12th June 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

અહિર • પપ૨ *

શ્રી•મુમબઇ•વાલો•મરનાર• પારશી પાલ્લણજી• જવાજી• વેપારી• જે•શ્રી• પાલંમદોઢા• મર્યે•ફતો•તેના•છેવા•વીલ નાં•વશીઅત• નામાંનો• અખતીઆર• લે વાશાટુ• શ્રી•મુમબઇની• જુડી• કોરટની• એ પરીત્ર• કોરટમો•ફ•મરનારનાં• છેવા વીલમાં• નામ•મળિયા• તથા• ઠરાવિયા•વ વધીલો• શોલ્રાબજી•કરશનજી• તથા•ફ રશનજી• પેશતંનજી•શ્રી• મુમબઇનાં•પાર શી•વેપારીઓ•ફ• મરજ•કીધીછેજે•ફમો ને•મલે• ફિયાશતે•શરવે• લોકો•જે• ફેનાં• વાબશતા• ફોર્ફ•તેનાંવોને•જાહેર•થાઁ *

તારીખ• ૧૨ મી•જુન• ૧૮૨૭
જે• બી• ગારાંહામ*
કોરટનો•વકીલ•

THE Judgment and Bond Crediors of JOHN RAYMOND SNOW, Esquire lately Deceased are requested to send in forthwith the amount of their respective claims and produce their respective securities to Mr. GRAHAM, Solicitor to the Administrator that a rateable distribution may be made amongst the Creditors of equal degree.

અહિર • પપ૨ *

મરનાર• જંત•રેમેડ•ફરાનો• ઇરા દોરિ• ઉપર•ફરીમાદી• મરનારા• તથા• માડના•માળનારામાત•શ્રીમાતી• મબ ર•અપિછ્ય•પોતાનાં•લેણા નો• માંધડો તથા•જંગીનો•ઉનાવસિલી• મીસનર•ગારા ફામ•કોરટનો•વકીલ• જે•મરનાર•ઇરા નોનાં•વકીલ•કોરટમોલી• વકીલ•ઠરાવે મોફે•તેનાનાં• મોકલ•કાર્જ• તેમણી•તે નાંવોને•પોલા•પરમાંફી•નાણાં•વેરમો• માપરી*

તારીખ• ૧૩ મી•જુન• ૧૮૨૭

For Passage to London,

THE TEAK SHIP,

TRIUMPH,

OF 600 TONS

WILL Sail for London touching at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, on the 25th July, for Particulars Apply to Capt. GREEN at the Office of MESSRS. P. STEWART AND CO. or to Mr. H. L. GUILLEMAND Military Square.

Bombay, 13th June 1827.

For Freight or Passage.

TO MUSCAT,
AND OTHER PORTS IN THE
PERSIAN GULPH.
THE TEAK SHIP
DUKE OF BEDFORD.
CAPTAIN PARSONS.
700 TONS BURTHEN,

IS daily expected from Calcutta, and will be despatched in a few days after her arrival —Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 13th June 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31ST MAY 1827.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 198 of 1827.—Troop Quarter Master Clifford, of the 2d Troop of Horse Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 199 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following description of the limits of the Military Cantonment at Kirkee.

The relative position of Kirkee lies from Poonah Cantonment St. Mary's Church No. 24 w. distance about 4¼ miles: it stands on a commanding rocky flat surface nearly ½ a mile of the Moota Moola River.

Commences at a stone wall enclosure situated East of the Road from Poonah to Kirkee, on the right bank of a nulla.

	Bearing.	Yards.
It bears from the village of Kirkee S. 12 W.		2130
Hence the boundary runs along the nulla till it meets the high road to Bombay via Chinchore	E.	320
It then makes the road its boundary till intersected by a large nulla, which it follows for about 370 yards, then over cultivated ground 650 yards to a Baboul tree	N. 16° E.	1250
The line then runs to a mound of stones, about 200 yards off the river	N. 62 E.	1430
And then keeps with the river to another pile of stones. Kirkee bears from this point S. 45 W. 2100 yards	North.	2000
From this spot the line runs till it meets the river opposite the village of Hopkeil on the right bank	N. 84 W.	1670
Kirkee bears S. 8 E. 1700 yards. Then follows the course of the river till intersected by a nulla near Some mango trees	S. 50 W.	2370
Here the boundary leaves the river passing a Peepul tree to a ragged hill S. E. 200 yards	South.	1100
From this point the boundary line takes a zigzag direction to a sacred stone on the road from Poonah to Dapooree	S. 45 W.	1245
The road distinguishes the limit as far as a Baboul-tree and pile of stones on the course of a nulla	S. 20 E.	1200
It runs with the nulla 100 yards, then to the stone wall enclosure	S. 75 W.	

Bombay Castle, 21st May 1827.

No. 200 of 1827.—In order to insure to the European troops on this Establishment a constant supply of tea and sugar of good quality, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the supply of those articles be made through the means of the Commissariat Department, in the same manner as Hospitals are provided with tea and sugar.

The monthly stock obtained by Indent from the Commissariat should he received by Quarter Masters of Regiments, and payment made by deductions in the monthly abstracts through the Pay Office, as is observed with regard to Field rations, Canteen Arrack, and other supplies of provisions usually obtained through the Commissariat.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1827.

No. 201 of 1827.—Subedar Mirjee Mahomed Ali, Commanding the Fort of Ruttunghur, is appointed to Command the Fort of Sewnair.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1827.

No. 202 of 1827.—Lieut. F. Outram, Executive Engineer in the Southern Concan, is directed to repair to Poona as early as practicable, where he will receive further instructions.

The Engineer duties in the Northern Districts of Guzerat are annexed to those of the Engineer Officer with the Baroda Subsidiary Force, and the latter officer will be pleased to take charge of the same with the least practicable delay.

Bombay Castle, 2d June 1827.

No. 203 of 1827.—Captain F. Fosberry, of the 8th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Madras by sea for the recovery of his health.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 2/ 9d.
Calcutta .. 30 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, .. 30 days, 89½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH JUNE 1827.

The Maitland from London the 15th December and Point de Galle the 4th Ultimo dropped anchor in the harbour yesterday morning.

A few hours afterwards the H. C. Ship Charles Grant arrived, from England the 21th February.

The Lists of Passengers by both opportunities will be found in their proper place.

By the Charles Grant, we have received files to the 20th February.—Lord Liverpool was suddenly attacked on Saturday morning the 17th February with a very alarming fit, both of an apopletic and paralytic nature. On Tuesday morning the 20th he was stated to be "a great deal better" but generally we collect; that tho' his life may be saved, his political career must now terminate. The rumours we announced in our last of His Lordship's expected retirement are thus lamentably confirmed, and strength added to those of an important change in the Ministry.—A few select whigs with the Marquis of Lansdown at their head, it is again reported, may come into place; and if Canning succeeds to the Prime Minister-ship, of which the liberal party entertain great hopes, nothing seems more probable. Catholic Emancipation is a *sine qua non* with him. Mr. Canning tho' still unfit to attend to business is slowly recovering—Mr. Huskisson too has been seriously indisposed, & a meeting of the Cabinet Council, summoned in the name of Mr. Canning, was, in order to secure his presence, obliged to be held on Monday the 19th at 2 o'clock P. M. at his house. Among the Cabinet Ministers present were—the Duke of Wellington, Earls Harrowby, Westmoreland, and Bathurst, Viscount Melville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Bexley, Mr. Wynn, &c. The Council broke up at four o'clock.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

The Duke of Wellington is the only other Candidate as yet spoken of, for the vacant office.

A report of the death, in Germany, of the Duke of Cumberland is noticed by the Morning Chronicle of the 20th, as having been prevalent the preceding day; but that Journal states it has neither been supported by public or private accounts.

On the 12th Mr. Peel postponed the discussion of the Corn Law question to the 26th, in consequence of the continued illness of Mr. Canning; but it will then be brought on the *tapis*, whether he is better or not.

The latest accounts from Portugal are more unfavourable to the Constitutional cause than we could have wished. The victory over the Rebels under the Marquess de Chaves, proves but a trifling advantage after all. The battle was well contested and with varied success; but the rebels were at length driven from the field, leaving on it 60 men killed and 25 prisoners. The Constitutionalists had 11 Killed, 37 wounded and 34 missing. The Rebels soon refitted in Spain, made a bold and rapid movement from Galicia on Minho, the richest province of Portugal, and had advanced within 8 miles of Oporto, itself, before the Constitutionalists were aware of their advance. Couht de Villa Flor, and the Marques de Angeja, were by a concurrence of fortunate circumstances, enabled to form a junction and oppose them; and on the appearance of their combined forces the rebels once more retreated.

In addition to the H. C. Ship Atlas, we observe that the following Ships are advertized to sail for this Port, the St. David, Egyptian, and Mary to sail in all February—The Charles Kerr in all March—and the Ship Bolton in all April.

The Cornwallis brings us discouraging accounts of the China Cotton Market. The price of that staple article has fallen to about 8 Tales per pecul, attributable to the arrival of the James Scott, and David Clarke.

Malwa Opium at from 930 to 960 Dollars per Chest.—The price of Patna very low, though it may be said to be merely nominal, last year's Patna, being inferior both in quality, and weight, reduced the price, but the Teignmouth had reached Lintin with a much superior kind, and of the full standard weight which will probably, turn the scales again in its favour.

We understand a considerable quantity of rain has fallen in the Deccan. On Sunday Evening about 8 P. M. we experienced one of those brisk Land Squalls the grateful harbingers of the Monsoon; attended with much Thunder, and Lightning; the rain fell heavily until 11 P. M. when it gradually subsided.

We are concerned to find that the Cholera has again made its appearance in the Bengal districts; and that the native community of Calcutta are not only afflicted with that dreadful epidemic, but are labouring under the triple plague of Fever, small Pox, and Measles.

Our Readers will observe in our columns a *conscientious* Protest from a couple of Dissenters, on the ritual of Marriage, as performed by the established Church.

We conceive whatever opinions "free thinking," or any other sect of Christians, may entertain on doctrinal points, it is surely absurd to stickle upon a ceremonial, when that ceremonial has the immediate sanction of Divine, and Civil Law; and which must of necessity be adhered to, in order, to give validity to the compact.—We admire the heroic declaration of the pious Elder, that they were ready to meet "persecution even unto Death," but notwithstanding such fortitude, the flesh, (as is too often the case) proved too strong for the spirit; and spiritual observances were sacrificed to less sublime considerations; they permitted the ceremony to proceed, contenting themselves with uttering a few senseless protestations. The amiable Bride was, (as she should be) a passive Being; no doubt, she "mentally ejaculated" the ardent imprecation of Eloisa "Curse on all Laws, but those which Love has made."

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS.—Capt. W. Willey, 4th Lt. Dg.
Lieut. Col. N. Maw, 11th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Bruce, 3d Bdg.
Lieut. Geo. Macan, 15th Regt.
Lieut. D. Littlejohn, 48th Madras N. I.
Lieut. Mackenzie, 1st Lt. Cy.
Surg. Jas. Orton.
Asst. Surg. Alex. Gregor.
DEPARTURES.—Asst. Surg. B. P. Rooke.
Lieut. Geo. Macan.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 7th Brig Sir Archd. Campbell, Charles Robertson, Commander from Madras 18th March.

8th Ship Cornwallis, D. Hardie, Commander from China 23d March, and Singapore 13th April.

9th French Ship Coromandel, Pte. Desse, Commander from Bordeaux, 4th Feb. Cape of Good Hope the 14th April.

12th Ship Maitland, J. L. Studd, Commander from London, Left Downs Dec. 15th 1826. touched at Pt de Galle.

Do. The H. C. Ship Charles Grant, Capt. Wm. Hay, from London, Left 24th Feb. 1827.

Passengers per Cornwallis.—T. Dent, Esq.

Per Maitland.—Mrs. Orton, Mrs. Sparks, Mr. Orton, Mr. Cook, Mr. Sparks, Mr. Gregor, Mr. Rowlenson, Mr. Stock, Mr. Partride, Mr. R. Orton, Mr. Brown.

Per Charles Grant—Lieut. Col. E. Frederick, H. C. Service, Mrs. Frederick, Major W. Hunt, H. M. 2d Queen's Royal, Mrs. Hunt, Captain W. Parlby 4th Lt. Dgs. Lieut. C. P. Ainslie, 4th Lt. Dgs. Cornet Edward Ellis, 4th Lt. Dgs. Lieut. H. Robinson, 2d Queen's Royals Miss. C. A. Hunt, (Child) Ensigh W. M. Lomax, 2d Queen's Royals, Ensign John Walter, 2d Queen's, Royals, James Dewar, Esq. Barrister, Mrs. Dewar Master Dewar, (Child) Mr. J. H. Bainbridge, Mr. R. J. M Muspratt, Mr. Pat Scott, Mr. Edward Stracey, Writers, Mr. Henry Brett, Mr. Thos. Tarleton, Mr. W. F. Hay, Mr. W. J. Tudor, Mr. R. J. Holmes, Mr John Burnett, Mr. C. R. Hogg, Mr. T. Lennox. Frederick, Cadets Lieut. W. Igglesden, H. C. Marine, Mr. John Sprague, to reside in India, Mr. Francis Whitelock, Mr. Frederick Jone, Volunters H. C. Marine.

DEPARTURES.—June 6th Brig Mahomed Bux, Mahomud bin Cassum, Nacodah to Nugur.

7th French Ship Sophie, J. Lartique, Commander to Bordeaux.

Do. French Brig La Gazelle, G. M. Mitchel, Commander to Bourbon.

10th Brig Spring, (Free Trader) L. J. Payne, Commander to London.

11th Ship Hannah, C. W. Martin, Commander to China.

Do. Ship Ann, Wm. Allen, Commander to China.

Passengers by Spring—Ensign Major, Qr. Mr. Clifford, Mrs. Clifford.

By Ann.—R. L. Leckie, Esq.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Maugles, for London.
Helen, for China.
Bridgewater, for ditto. } H. C.
Lowther Castle, for ditto. }
Charles Forbes, for ditto.
Cumberland, for ditto.
Edmonstone, for ditto.
French.—Kanaries, for Bourbon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

MAY.—19. Ship Arjuna, J. Hutton, from Prince of Wales Island, the 23d and Acheen the 29th April.

Do. French brig Suzanne, C. Trelo, from Bourbon the 24th March.

21. French Ship Harpooneur, C. Leucy, from Bordeaux the 29th August, and Bourbon the 18th March.

Do. French ship Pennylvanie,—Thiret, from Bordeaux the 10th September, and Bourbon the 4th April.

22. Ship Northumbrian, Robert Davison, from Shields the 8th October.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

18. Ship Angerona, W. T. Baker, for London.
20. Ship Mallish, A. Vincent, for Malacca.
22. Ship Eliza, G. Cuthbertson, for Arracan.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per French brig Suzanne, Captain C. Trelo, from Bourbon—Mr. Gilot, merchant.

Per ship Arjuna, Captain J. Hutton, from Penang:—Captain Andrew Hervey; Lieutenant C. N. Douglas, 17th M. N. I.; Archibald Colquhoun, Esq. Surgeon; Mr. H. Blyth, Free-mariner; Mr. James Graham, Super-cargo; Mr. John Cross, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance; Mrs. John Cross and Family 113 Troops and Followers of the 15th Regiment Bengal Volunteers.

On the 15th instant the Arjuna fell in with the Northumbrian, dismasted and leaky.

The inward-bound French ship Pacifique, Bazin, was totally lost in the mouth of the Faqueer's Creek, Saugur Island.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The Ship William Wilson, Captain D. Robertson, for the Isle of France in 4 or 5 days.

DEPARTURE FROM TOWN.

The English Ship Eliza, Captain G. Cuthbertson, for Arracan.

STATION OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER.

22ND MAY, 1827.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Isabella, inward bound, remains.

KEDGEREE.—H. C. Ship Ernaad and Glaneuse, (F.) proceeded down.—Othello, outward bound, remains,—Africa and Susan, passed down.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. C. Ships Repulse,—Duke of York, and Herefordshire, remain.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 23, Ship Illustre Almeida, C. Daly, from Bombay 12th May; 24, Brig William, G. F. Andrew, from Cundepoor 14th May; do. Brig General Barnes, J. C. Batter, from Guilon 16th May; 27, Brig Lady Munro, G. Gahan, from Pinang 20th April; do. Brig Sophia, G. King, from Padang 31st March, and West Coast Sumatra 22d April; 29, Ship General Palmer, F. Truscott from London 15th and Portsmouth 21st Jan.; 30, Ship Pinang Merchant, J. Mitchinson from Bussorah 25th April, and Bombay 17th May.

DEPARTURES.—May 27, Brig Macaulay, J. Aiken, for Masulipatam and Calcutta; 28, Ship Eleanor, C. Tabor, for West Coast of Sumatra. 30, Brig Johanna, J. Barnard for West Coast of Sumatra.

Vessels in the Roads, 30th May.

H. M. Ship Champion, Captain Stoddart.
H. M. Ship Pandora, Captain W. C. Jervisse.
Ship Felicitas, Captain P. Campbell.
Ship Illustre Almeida, Captain C. Daly.
Ship La Noémi, Captain Charles Cunat.
Ship General Palmer, Captain F. Truscott.
Ship Pinang Merchant, Capt. J. Mitchinson.
Ship Samduny, Nacoda Abooker.
Brig Bucephalus, Captain J. M. Crisp.
Brig William, Captain G. F. Andrew.
Brig General Barnes, J. C. Batter.
Brig Lady Munro, Captain G. Gahan.
Brig Sophia, Captain G. King.
Brig Carsqueno, Captain M. J. Pientzenuver.
Schooner Eliza, Captain J. R. Tipke.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 31st ultimo, Mrs. Graves, wife of Rev. A. Graves, of a daughter.

DEATH.—At Hingolie, at the house of her son, on the 26th May 1827, Mrs. Stoddard, Relict of Quarter Master John Stoddard, H. M. 34th Regt. aged 58 years, much regretted by her family and friends.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Benares, at the house of Mrs. Elder, on the 7th May, Mr. William Colliss, to Miss Margaret Harriet Kerr.

At Dum-Dum, on the 15th May, by the Reverend Mr. Macpherson, Captain William Geddes, of the Horse Artillery, to Emma, the youngest daughter of the late Edward D'Oyly, Esq. of Sion Hill, Yorkshire.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 22d May, Mrs. T. Palmer, of a Son.

At Saugor, on the 4th May, the lady of A. Gordon, Esq. of a son.

At Chandernagore, on the 7th May, Mrs. Benoist, of a daughter.

At Purnea, on the 9th May, the lady of Richard Barnes, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 16th March last, Capt. Thomas Howard, of the Country Service, sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Nusserabad, on the 7th May, of Cholera, Captain G. B. B. Hetzler, the only Son of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Hetzler, C. B., of the Artillery.

At Chinsurah, on the 14th May, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cameron, of His Majesty's 3d Regiment of Buffs, deservedly regretted by the Corps in which he had so often distinguished himself.

At the Coolie Bazar, on Thursday, the 17th May, Emma, daughter of Serjeant W. May; aged 1 year and 10 months.

At Howrah, on the 24th May, Captain William S. Skitter, aged 41 years, 8 months and 28 days.

At Sea, on board the Catherine, Robert Cavell, Esq. Assistant Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday, the 28th Instant, at St. Mary's Church, by the Reverend T. Lewis, M. A. Serjeant Instructor Samuel Brooks, of the Carnatic Ordnance Artificers, to Miss Elizabeth Owens, eldest Daughter of the late Beach Serjeant D. Owens.

BIRTHS.—On Wednesday, the 23d Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Poyntz, H. M. 30th Regt. of a Daughter.

At Vizagapatam, on the 21st Instant, the Lady of Brevet Captain S. Stuart, of the 17th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At New Town, Vepery, on Friday the 25th Instant, the wife of Sub Conductor R. Elliott, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Palamcottah, on the 23d Instant, James Munro, Esq. Civil Service.

At Fort St. George, on the 26th Instant, Lieutenant Tobin, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment of Foot

On board the Hope, the 4th February, six days before the Ship reached the Cape, the Reverend Thos. Jackson Williamson, Wesleyan Missionary, late of Madras.

At Ellore, on the 19th May, on his route to Vizagapattam, of a bilious fever, Mr. George Ross, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, aged 49 years and 5 months, leaving a large family to deplore his loss.

On the 25th Instant, Miss Sarah Lee, aged 18 years and 9 months.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

MAY 23, 1827.

[TO BUY. Prem.			Prem.	[TO SELL
25	0	Remittable	24	0 } per Cent.
1	4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	1	12 } per Cent.
0	2	New ditto ditto	0	3 } per Cent.
5400	0	Bank of Bengal Share	5200	0 Prem.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8	0
Ditto on Government Bills	5	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	7	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	[SELL
1 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1 11½
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	86
	Madras ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars	per 100 Rupees	207 0
Sovereigns	each ditto	11 4
Guineas	ditto ditto	10 8
Old Gold Mohurs	ditto	18 0

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 17TH MAY, 1827.

Mr. G. J. Taylor, Collector of Beerbhoom,

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 10TH MAY, 1827.

Mr. G. H. Smith, Register of Berhhoom.

Mr. C. M. Caldecott, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Mirzapore.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, THE 17TH MAY, 1827.

The Revd. T. N. Stevens, District Chaplain at Patna.

The Revd. W. Parish, District Chaplain at Kurnaul.

The Revd. H. R. Shepherd, District Chaplain at Tacca and Chittagong.

The Revd. A. M. Simkins, District Chaplain at Berhampore.

In consequence of their dissatisfaction at the Police Regulations recently promulgated, all the Calcutta Tieca Bearers have, within the last three or four days, struck work. It is said that they have come to a determination of not lifting a palankeen in Calcutta until the obnoxious Regulation is rescinded.

India Gaz. May 24.

Madras.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, May 30.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees ..... 26¼ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public securities, viz. 106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees ..... 24¼ *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees ..... 1 *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees ..... 3 *Discount*

We lament to observe that the epidemic Cholera has again appeared with great virulence in Calcutta, Balasore, Jeypore, and other districts,—The *India Gazette* of the 10th instant, in reference to this says:

A good deal of sickness, we understand, prevails among the Native inhabitants of Calcutta, and it is rather extraordinary that so many formidable diseases should appear simultaneously, as are said to be prevalent at present. They consist of Cholera, Fever, Small-pox, and Measles.

Of Cholera there have been some fatal cases, and more have died, we have heard, of small pox this season, than for several years back.

Madras Courier, May 25.

It is stated that Sir T. C. METCALFE will be the first Governor of Central India.

It would appear from accounts which have been received from Arracan that the Burmese have again become troublesome in that Quarter.

The following is an Extract from a Letter dated Chittagong, 6th May:—"A Dispatch arrived last night from Arracan stating that the Burmese have burnt the whole Bazar and killed several persons, Mugs, I presume, who are objects of their interminable hatred. Five companies of the 52d Regt. now stationed here have received orders to embark for Akyab immediately.—No great consequence, however, seems to be attached to the affair, it is considered merely as one of those affrays which may be expected to take place between the Mugs and Burmese whenever they meet in any numbers.

By a Vessel lately arrived from Rangoon we learn that the same obstacles continue to be thrown in the way of trade as before the war. Two per cent [it is now twelve] has been added to the duty on goods imported, and the Burmese authorities will permit nothing to be sold till they have selected what they please.

Madras Courier, May 29.

Our number of this morning, had been just sent in circulation, when we received the report of the arrival of the H. C. Ship *Inglis* Captain S. Serle, from London the 17th February last; we understand she came to an anchor during the night or early this morning.

We have the pleasure also to report the arrival this forenoon of the H. C. Ship *Windsor*, Capt. A. F. Proctor, which vessel sailed at the same time, as the *Inglis*, and the Brig *Sir William Wallace*, Captain Wilson, from London the 3d February.

Passengers by the Inglis.—For Madras: Mrs. Butler and Child, Mrs. Minter and Child Mrs. Taggart; Lieuts. Butler and Minter, H. M. 45th Regiment; Quarter Master Taggart, H. M. 13th Light Dragoons; Mr. W. T. Oswald, Writer; Messrs. Steveuson and Perciver, Cadets; Asst. Surgeon A. Brice.—*For Calcutta*: Two Misses Cochrane; Mr. J. W. Alexander, Free Merchant; Messrs. W. H. Martin, W. Bracked, and T. Bruce, Writers; Messrs. J. J. Wilcox, W. J. Alexander, T. Keddell, and J. H. Beck, Cadets; Mr. Hayman, Volunteer Pilot, and W. Search.

Passengers by the Windsor.—Mrs. Abbott; Major Moore, Captain Abbott, Lieuts. Beavan and Harley, Ensign Turner, and Assist Surg. Briden, H. M. 54th Regiment; Mr. Mackenzie, Cadet.

The *Inglis* and *Windsor* bring out Detachments for H. M. 45th and 54th Regiments; we understand they will land to-morrow morning, and will immediately be marched up to the Depôt at Poonamallee.

The following Ships may be soon expected to make their appearance in the roads.

H. C. Ships *Buckinghamshire*, Captain Glasspoole, and *Scaleby Castle*, Captain Newall, the former passed Deal at 2 P. M. on the 6th, and the latter on the 12th February.

Mr. LUSHINGTON is appointed Governor of Madras, but was not to leave England until July next.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM is appointed to the Government of Bombay, and was about to proceed upon some important mission to St. Petersburgh, and Persia, previously to his assuming the authority of Governor.

Major General Sir THOMAS M'MAHON, *Bart.* had received the Order of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

Lieutenant General THOMAS BOWSER and Major General JOHN ARNOLD of the H. E. I. Company's Service, had also received the same distinguished Order.

East India Shipping.

DEAL, Feb. 3.—It blew hard last night from the eastward, in squalls, with hail and snow; during which the Good Hope, Douglas, from Bengal, lost an anchor and cable. She has been supplied with others from hence.

MARGATE, Feb.—A large ship, reported the Buckinghamshire East Indiaman, has got aground this morning in the Channel, near Pansand Hole, but was got off with the assistance of a steem vessel, a cutter, and several small craft, at half-past five this afternoon, and proceeded down in tow of the steam vessel.

Madras Gov. Gaz. Extraordinary, May 31.

POETRY.

LITERARY ADVERTISEMENT.

Wanted—Authors of all-work to job for the season,
No matter which party, so faithful to neither;—
Good hacks, who opposed for a rhyme or a reason
Can manage, like ******, to do without either.

If in gaol, all the better for out-o'-door topics;
Your gaol is for Trav'llers a charming retreat;
They can take a day's rule for a trip to the Tropics,
And sail round the world, at their ease, in the Fleet

For Dramatists, too, the most useful of schools—
They may study high life in the King's Bench community;
Aristotle could scarce keep them more *within rules*
And of *place* they're, at least taught to stick to the *unity*.

Any lady or gentleman, come to an age
To have good "Reminiscences" (three-score, or higher,)
Will meet with encouragement—so much *per* page,
And the spelling and grammar both found by the buyer.

Not matter with *what* their remembrance is stock'd,
So they'll only remember the *quantum* desir'd;—
Enough to fill handsomely Two Volumes, *oct.*
Price twenty-four shillings, is all that's required.

They may treat us, like Kelly, with old *jeux d'esprits*,
Like Reynolds, may, boast of each mountebank frolic;
Or kindly inform us, like Madame Genlis, *
That gingerbread, cakes always give them the colick.

There's nothing, at present, so popular growing
As your Autobiographers—fortunate elves,
Who manage to know all the best people going,
Without having ever been heard of themselves!

Wanted, also, a new stock of Pamphlets on Corn,
By "Farmer" and "Landholders"—(*gemmen*, whose lands)
Enclosed all in bow-pots, their attics adorn,
Or, whose share of the soil may be seen on their hands.)

No-Popery Sermons, in ever so dull a vein,
Sure of a market;—should they, too, who pen'em
Be renegade Papists, like Murtagh O'S—ll—v—n,†
Something *extra* allow'd for th' additional venom.

Funds, Physic, Corn, Poetry, Boxing, Romance,
All excellent subjects for turning a penny;—
To write upon *all* is an author's sole chance
For attaining, at last, the least, knowledge of *any*.

Nine times out of ten, if his title is good,
His matter within of small consequence is;—
Let him only write fine, and, if not understood,
Why,—that's the concern of the reader, not his.

N.B.—A learn'd Essay, now printing, to show,
That Horace (as clearly as words could it express it)
Was for taxing th' Fund-holders ages ago,
When he wrote thus—"Quodcunque *in Fund is*, *assess it.*" ‡

* This lady, in her Memoirs, also favours us with the address to those apothecaries who have, from time to time, given her pills that agreed with her;—always desiring that the pills should be ordered "*comme pour elle.*"

† A gentleman, who distinguished himself by his evidence before the Irish Committees.

‡ According to the common reading "quodcunque infundis, accessit."

Europe.

THE TIMES.—Feb. 2.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Thursday, Feb. 1.

WELLESLEY v. THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT.

JUDGMENT.

Long before the Court was opened this morning it was surrounded by a numerous crowd, and the doors were no sooner unlocked than a violent rush took place, and the Court was filled in a few moments. Even the seats of the barristers were thronged with strangers, although there was also a very numerous attendance both of the Chancery counsel and of those of the Common Law bar, whose curiosity had led them hither. We observed several females in the crowd, and two or three of them succeeded in making their way into the Court.

At about half-past 10 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor entered the Court, preceded by some of his attendants, who bore the enormous mass of papers connected with this case, and placed them by his Lordship's side.

His Lordship proceeded to give judgement, and commenced by an observation upon the manner in which his cause came before the Court. The first proceedings were in consequence of two bills, which had been filed in that Court respecting the property of the infant plaintiffs in the cause; and afterwards a petition was presented by Mr. Wellesley, the object of which he (the Lord Chancellor) would state in its due course. Early in the year 1825, Mrs. Wellesley had determined to seek a separation from her husband by a sentence in the Ecclesiastical Courts: whether this determination had been taken at an earlier time than this, his Lordship did not know, but it was perfectly clear that it was taken at least at the time which he had mentioned. This date was material for reasons which he should afterwards mention. By a letter of Mrs. Wellesley's of the 28th August, 1825, it appeared that she had been informed by Lord Maryborough, that Colonel Shaw had told his Lordship that if he (Mr. Wellesley) could not get his children by law, he would get them by stratagem. Shortly afterwards Mr. Wellesley had said in a letter, to a gentleman to whose character the strongest and most honourable testimony had been borne, that he (Mr. Wellesley) thought "that a man and his children ought to be allowed to go to the devil their own way, if they liked;" adding, that "neither God nor the devil should interpose between him and his children. After this representation of Lord Maryborough's to Mrs. Wellesley, respecting Mr. Wellesley's intention to have recourse to stratagem in order to procure his children, that lady appeared to have given directions for an application to the Court of Chancery without delay; but as it was during a recess, an application to the Court was thereby rendered impracticable. As soon, however, as possible, a bill was filed; but an act of Parliament was then discovered, by which it appeared that the fortunes of these children were placed in the hands of Lord Shaftesbury and another person, as trustees; in consequence of which a second bill was produced, the first being imperfect. Mr. Wellesley was at that time abroad, and it had been long since settled, that notwithstanding a parent's legal right to the care and custody of his children, if the parent were abroad, the Court would not allow him to interfere with the property of his children. It had always been the practice of the Court not to risk damages to the Children which it could not repair, and to prevent that from being done which it had the power to restrain. Mr. Wellesley came to England on the 14th of December, 1825, and presented a petition to the Court, stating that he intended to reside permanently in England, and that he was possessed of a suitable mansion, and praying that an order of the Court's might be rescinded, and the Misses Long ordered to deliver up the plaintiff's infants to him. This referred to an order which had been made that the children should not be taken out of the custody of the Misses Long without the permission of the Court. The petition affidavits upon which this order was pronounced, distinctly proved that Mr. Wellesley had intended to send for his children to France, and that he had actually taken up his residence in that country. He (the Lord Chancellor) was, however, bound to say that Mr. Wellesley did not at that time know of the Court's order respecting his children. This petition of Mr. Wellesley's naturally brought on the distressing and painful discussion which had occupied the Court for the last several days. He would give no opinion upon whether the discretion of the gentlemen concerned in the case had been properly exercised or not, in hearing the discussion in public; it was not the duty of the Court to pronounce any opinion upon this; still his Lordship had always considered that cases of this sort, of such vital importance to those interested, were better discussed in private, but he could not deny the right of the parties to have the discussion in public if they pleased, nor forget that the best security the Judge had for the due discharge of his duty, was the presence of the public; and he should now discharge publicly the duty that devolved upon him, in the best possible way he could, recollecting that what he was called upon to do was a very strong act, that it stood upon principles which ought not to be adopted without the Judge's considering all the feelings of a parent's heart, and looking carefully into all the principles of common law as applicable to the rights of every parent in the land. He would here repeat an observation which he had made during the proceedings, namely, that he honestly and heartily thanked God that there was an appeal from his decision to another tribunal. The propriety of this jurisdiction of the Court had been passed over in silence by the bar, and very properly so, because the existence of the jurisdiction had been put beyound a doubt by that long and settled course of practice which had now become part of the law of the land, and a judge must follow the law, even at the hazard of those imputations which the Attorney-General had adverted to. And here it might not be inexpedient to say a word or two upon the nature of the law relating to parent and child, as administered in that Court. That such a jurisdiction ought to exist there could be no doubt, provided it were subject to correction by appeal, and subject to the scrupulous attention of the Judge whose duty it was to look into every case of this nature with the utmost anxiety. How the jurisdiction arose, whether from the destruction of the Court of Wards, or whether, as the books stated it, it belonged to the King as *pater patriæ*, were questions with which he would not now trouble himself: it was, however, pretty clear that it was founded upon the obvious principle that there must be some person in a state whose business it was to take care of those who were unable to take care of themselves. Mr. Beames had very properly observed, that the King, as *parens patriæ*, could not exercise his jurisdiction except the children had property. Whether this was an accurate view of the law, or wheter it was grounded upon what Lord Hardwicke said in the case of "Butler and Freeman"—namely, "that there must be a suit in Equity on which an order, with respect to infants, must be founded,"—he could not now declare his opinion; but if any one would turn his attention to the matter, he would directly see, that without property the Court could not act. This however, was not owing to a want of jurisdiction, but to a want of something to act upon. It was quite impossible that the Court could interfere with all the children in the country, because it could not provide for the sustenance of them all, and its jurisdiction could only be usefully and practically exercised where the Court possessed means of applying property usefully and practically for the advantage of the infants concerned, That this had been the doctrine of the Court for many years, could scarcely be be denied. The law appointed the father guardian of his child as well by nature as by nurture; and by an act of Parliament, power had been given to the father to appoint testamentary guardians. It might naturally be supposed that guardians so appointed would possess all the authority which an act of Parliament could confer, and that was a very strong argument in favour of the power of the Court in these cases. It was nearly a century ago, since, in the case of "The Duke of Beaufort v. Bertie, the Lord Chancellor of that day stated this to be the acknowledged practice of the Court, and decided that the statute-guardians were subject to the jurisdiction of this Court, to all the control to which the father was subject. He moreover added, "If I see reasonable ground for supposing that children will be ill-treated, I would interfere upon the principle that it is better to prevent than to punish injustice." There were a great many other cases to be found in the books, and not a few that had never been reported. He recollected that he had the honour of being counsel in the case of "Powel v. Cleaver," and that Lord Thurlow would not allow the case to be argued, saying, that the Court had a right, and that it would take care that children were educated according to their expectations. After adverting to other cases of a similar nature, his Lordship observed, that Lord Bathurst had followed the same principles in not allowing a Protestant child to be sent to a Catholic school. If all this were not true—if the Court of Chancery had not the power to interfere, where was a remedy to be sought in such cases? Individuals might go to the Court of King's Bench, and by means of an *habeas corpus*, restore a child to its father; but could that Court make the father maintain the child? A magistrate might make an order that the parent should pay 5*s.* a week for the support of the child; but he did not think that there had ever been a *mandamus* from the Court of King's Bench upon the subject. Leaving the subject. Leaving the powers of the Common Law to act by themselves, a child, whatever might be its rank and expectations, might be kept in a state of the most profound ignorance, and even in a state approximating to starvation; and thus the law, though it enforced the rights of a father, has no controul over the duties of a father. This was a matter which the Court of Chancery alone had concerned itself in for centuries. With these observations, he found himself in this situation, humbly representing His Majesty, bound by the settled law of the Court, and unable to retire from the discharge of his duty, in acting upon that law. He durst not violate the principles that sprung out of the practice of the Court; his duty was to apply those principles honestly, and diligently looking at all the circumstances of the case, with judicial integrity, which ought always to be of the purest nature, to determine manfully, and manfully to declare what his individual opinion was; if he should be in error, he could not help it, but had great consolation, from the reflection, that his judgment was subject to a review. In most of the cases of this sort, this Court had been enlightened by the evidence of near relations, which it had not in the present instance; such evidence was generally drawn from the witnesses most reluctantly, and most painfully, and was consequently to be most relied upon. His Lordship then adverted to the affidavits of Mr. Wellesley, in which he stated that, "after every possible inquiry, he believed the allegations of Mr. Pitman and Dr. Bulkeley, that the family of Mr. Wellesley were desirous that the children should remain in their present custody, were unfounded in fact, and totally false; that in the month of May he had received a letter from the Duke of Wellington, in answer to his inquiry whether that was his (the Duke's) opinion; that Sir Colin Campbell had informed him, and as he (Mr. Wellesly) believed, by the authority of Lord and Lady Maryborough, that they had taken no part against him in the proceedings of that Court, and that they were anxious that his children should be restored to him: and that the Marquis Wellesley had expressed a similar opinion in his favour, and a similar wish that he should regain his children." In opposition to this representation of Mr. Wellesley respecting the sentiments of his family, his Lordship observed, that there was very strong evidence. His Lordship first read the affidavit of Sir Colin Campbell, who swore "that he never told Mr. Wellesley any such thing as that Lord and Lady Maryborough wished the children to be restored to him, and that he merely informed Mr. Wellesley that they had taken no part against him in the proceedings in that Court." The next evidence which was opposed to Mr. Wellesley on this point, was the affidavit of Mr. Lightfoot, in which was set forth a letter from the Marquis Wellesley to Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, (written in consequence of an application from Mr. Lightfoot), declaring that he (the Marquis Wellesley) had never expressed an opinion upon the subject of Mr. Wellesley and his children, and desiring Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw to send that letter to Mr. Lightfoot immediately,—to send the *original*, but to keep a copy of it,—and to tell Mr. Lightfoot that he might publish it if he liked. His Lordship next adverted to the affidavit of Lord Maryborough, in which he deposed "that his name had been brought before the Court in a manner altogether unauthorized by him and calculated to produce an erroneous impression; that soon after the death of Mrs. Wellesley, the Misses Long told him they wished to have the children continued wards of Chancery, and that such was their mother's dying wish, for the purpose of keeping them out of their father's hands; that he received a letter from Mr. Hutchinson, informing him that Mr. Wellesley had applied for a *habeas corpus* before the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench," (his Lordship here observed, that when this application was made to the Court of King's Bench, it confirmed the powers of that (the Chancery) Court; "that he replied to this letter, that though he approved of every step which the Misses Long had taken since Mrs. Wellesly's death, and disapproved of his (Mr. Wellesley's) conduct, yet he should shrink from accepting the guardianship of the children, or from having any thing to do with them, because he should be thereby brought into constant and painful conflict with his son." [The Lord Chancellor here observed, that if the Court imposed the guardianship of the children upon Lord Maryborough, and he declined it, no blame could possibly rest with the Court.] This letter concluded with an assurance from Lord Maryborough, that all the family joined with him in approving of the conduct of the Misses Long, and of disapproving of that of Mr. Wellesley. The affidavit went on to depose, "that he (Lord Maryborough) had seen the affidavit of Mr. Long Wellesley filed in that Court, and with respect to that part of it which related to Sir Colin Campbell, he (the deponent) denied that he had never had any conversation with Sir Colin Campbell upon the subject, and that he never authorized any such statement as that which Sir Colin Campbell was represented in that affidavit to have made." The Lord Chancellor said, that with respect to the Duke of Wellington's letter referred to by Mr. Wellesley in his affidavit, the Duke there stated "that he did not see of what utility any further communication with him upon the subject would be; that he (Mr. Wellesly) had letters from him upon very subject; and that he had nothing more to say about the matter." His Lordship observed, that from the whole of this evidence respecting the opinions of the family, he thought that though he might go too far in saying that they all appeared to wish that Mr. Wellesley should not have his children, yet an actual negative might be pretty nearly gathered from the opinions of some of them; and though he would not go so far as to say that they expressed a decided negative, yet neither the Duke of Wellington, nor the Marquis Wellesley, nor Lord Maryborough, the great personages who were connected with Mr. Wellesley, had thought proper to suggest to the Court that they conceived Mr. Wellesley to be a proper person to have the guardianship of his children. His Lordship, after adverting to the reasons for which he called for a statement of Mr. Wellesley's pecuniary circumstances, said, that this statement, as he had received it upon affidavit, put an end to all objections to Mr. Wellesly's having the care of his children upon that score. On this point, therefore, it was only necessary for him to say, that although he was no friend to Methodism or Sectarianism, to the doctrines, which had been imputed to the Misses Long, yet, looking as he did to the deep importance of a religious and moral education both as it regarded this world and that hereafter, he could not put pecuniary circumstances in the balance, for the purpose of weighing the latter against the former. His Lordship said, that he would now come to the state of the case itself, and observed, that he should not take into consideration many of the questions that had been raised during the argument, and touched upon in the evidence. Whatever had happened or had not happened at Naples, at Albano, or at Florance, he must say that in his opinion, and as far as he could judge from the evidence before him, a system of adultery had been directly proved; that from December, 1825, it had been going on, because a continuation could not be dis-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *PROPRIETORS*, by THOMAS RIGBY, in BELL LANE No. 7.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13TH 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

turbed by a temporary absence of a fortnight; and that since March, it had been carried on so shamefully, and with such disgraceful aggravations, that he (the Lord Chancellor) should deserve to be hunted out of all society if he were to allow the child Victoria to be placed in the hands of a man who had any thing to do with such an abandoned woman as Mrs. Bligh. His Lordship then adverted to the correspondence respecting the separation of Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley, and read, first, the letter from Mrs. Wellesley to Lord Maryborough, respecting her determination to leave her husband, and then the letters between Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley, upon the same subject, and the education of the children, which the public are already acquainted with, and which drew no important observation from his Lordship except that it having been stated that "the reading of one of Mr. Wellesley's letters was the death of Mrs. Wellesley," he (the Lord Chancellor) was bound to declare that it was quite clear Mrs. Wellesley had never seen that letter. His Lordship then read a very long letter from Mr. Wellesly to his wife in England, respecting Mr. Bligh. It was dated from the from the Hague, and was to the following effect:—That "as soon as Mrs. Bligh had left her (Mrs. Wellesley's) residence at Florence, he (Mr. Wellesley) endeaved to persuade her to return to her father. This made such an impression upon her, that insanity followed: she made an attempt upon her life, that had almost proved successful, by taking poison: the physicians whom he consulted, impressed upon him the necessity of using the mildest means, and being determined to leave Florence as soon as the weather would permit, he persuaded Mrs. Bligh to precede them (Mr. Wellesley and family) by one day, and wrote to her father to meet her at Paris, and exert his paternal authority for the purpose of inducing her to return home. When he (Mr. Wellesly) arrived at Paris, he found Mrs. Bligh there, but not her father." Here his Lordship observed, that he had forgotten to mention that at the beginning of this letter, Mrs. Wellesley had written, "So far from leaving me, she established herself in the same hotel, in a room next to mine; and that upon the part which he had just read, about Mr. Wellesley finding Mrs. Bligh at Paris upon his arrival there, Mrs. Wellesley had written in the margin, "She is well known to have arrived there on the same day with Mr. Wellesley." His Lordship then proceeded with the letter, in which Mr. Wellesley went on to state, "that while at Paris he found her mind in much the same state that it had been at Florence, and that after consulting many physicians, and a celebrated mad doctor, he not only wrote to her father, informing him that his daughter was actually deranged, but even took the highest legal advice respecting the practicability of sending her home by force, which he found would be likely to prove too hazardous an experiment; that a few days after Mrs. Wellesley left Paris, Mrs. Bligh's madness became so strong, that he (Mr. Wellesley) could wait there no longer; that he left her in the care of Dr. Hyde; that she escaped from her keepers, he knew not how, and, following him in his flight, joined him at Utrecht; that even if he (Mr. Wellesley) had the imagination of Shakspeare, he could not give her any idea of the state of that miserable woman." His Lordship observed, that from uncontradicted affidavits, there was no doubt that from the time of Mrs. Wellesley leaving France, in July, 1824, to the time when Mr. Wellesley came over to England, in June, 1825, Mrs. Bligh, who was in this letter represented by Mr. Wellesley to be in so dreadful a situation, was quite well enough to be living constantly with Mr. Wellesley as his mistress. His Lordship would now come to notice the period of May, 1825, at which time Mrs. Wellesley (though shortly before, as it appeared by a letter handed up to him last night, she had still hoped and wished that a reconciliation might be effected) appeared to have determined upon a separation from her husband. Whether the knowledge of some part, or of all, of Mr. Wellesley's conduct had but just then reached her, he (the Lord Chancellor) did not know, but it appeared from Mr. Wellesley's own statement, that in consequence of a letter from his wife to Colonel Shaw, which he had seen, and in which Mrs. Wellesley declared her resolution of seeking a separation, he (Mr Wellesley) came to England on or about the 6th of July. Upon this statement of Mr. Wellesley, he (the Lord Chancellor) would only say that it would be charitable to suppose that the date deposed to in it was a mistake. But what was the fact? He came to England on the 26th of June in the same coach with Mrs. Bligh, and went with her to the same lodgings in Seymour-place, which whether they were taken by Mr. Griffiths or not, he (the Lord Chancellor) could not tell, but he dared say that Mr. Griffiths wished by this time that he had never had any thing to do with the business at all. Mrs. Bligh came to these lodging under an assumed name, as also did Mr. Wellesley, whether in the capacity of her husband or not did not appear: but it was at least certain by the evidence of Jemima Parker, that he slept in the same bed-room with Mrs. Bligh from that time until the 7th July. Now, coming to England for this purpose, he proceeded to the house in which Mrs. Wellesley was residing in Clarges-street, (at an hour of the night respecting which there was a variance in the affidavits), without the least intimation to Mrs. Wellesley, and, what it was very painful to state, his wife, who had married under such splendid circumstances of fortune, was forced to take refuge in a pantry, where she remained until by the assistance of the Bow-street officer she could escape with her child, which escape was not even then effected but by stealth. Nor was this all: he proceeded to the house in company with Mrs. Bligh, who, setting him down in Clarges-street, went to pay a visit to Madame Vestris, in May-fair, and await the result of Mr. Wellesley's visit to his wife: nay Madame Vestris's servant (Johnson) carried notes from Mrs. Bligh to Mr. Wellesley even during the short time he remained in Clarges-street. In addition to the Bow-street officer, the assistance of Schofield, an officer attached to the office at Marlborough-street, was also called in. He traced Mr. Wellesley, after many windings, to Seymour-place; and that vigilant officer waited to see Mrs. Bligh come home in an hour's time, and to the same bed they went. They were all disguised. An alarm was given, and they all quitted the house; but a box was seized, which, whether the property of Mr. Wellesley or Mrs. Bligh, was not known; but part of the contents of it was the following letter. His Lordship here read the letter of Mr. Wellesley to Mrs. Bligh, about Dr. Southcote's opinion of the humour in his eyes; the suspicions of the doctor that it arose from a disgraceful disease; the information respecting the 12 dozen women, and the intention of swelling the number to 1,003 before Mrs. Bligh's arrival, all of which the public are already in possession of.] His Lordship said, that he must observe, upon this letter, that Mr. Wellesley had sworn that it was never out of his possession, that it had never been sent to Mrs. Bligh. It had been explained to the Court that Mr. Wellesley got the number 1003 women from the play of Don Giovanni, but where Mr. Wellesley got the twelve dozen from did not appear. His Lordship proceeded to observe, that as soon as this visit had been paid in Clarges-street, back the two went to Calais, but as to when, or how, there was not a word of explanation. In December, 1825, Mr. Wellesley again came over to England, and it had been stated that he came with the express intention of getting rid of Mrs. Bligh. Now, Mrs. Bligh had been brought to bed of an illegitimate child about September. Mr. Wellesley had not been here long before Mrs. Bligh also arrived, as it is said, without Mr. Wellesley's knowledge, and contrary to his wish; she stated that she came in an open boat, and took up her residence at the Hyde-park Hotel. Mr. Wellesley, it appeared, did not see her, and there was no evidence before the Court that the parties ever had a personal interview before the month of March, but written communications had passed between them; letters from Mrs Bligh had been left at Griffiths's house, with the initial W. L. W. in the corner of them. It moreover appeared that Mr. Griffiths had taken lodgings for Mrs. Bligh in York-street, but as he (Mr. Griffiths) stated, without Mr. Wellesley's authority, and purely as an act of benevolence. From March until the parties removed to John'swood, there was evidence that an adultery more disgraceful than any he (the Lord Chancellor) had ever known was going on. But before this period Mr. Wellesley's carriage, boxes, &c., had been brought over. He (the Lord Chancellor) did not know the contents of those boxes except from Mrs. Scott; but in this affair there was an individual of the name of Turner, a person who was employed upon Mr. Wellesley's estate, and he was the man who engaged with Scott to go to Calais and bring a child, papers, servants, and all the property which Mr. Wellesley had left there. Mrs. Scott, on arriving there, and applying to several persons, one of them told her she had better not take the papers because they were of such an abominable description that the custom-house officers would see them, and Mr. Wellesley would be ruined. Mrs. Scott, however, did take them, and arrived at the Hyde-park Hotel, having performed all her commissions. And who was it that paid Mrs. Scott's travelling expenses upon this occasion? This same Mr. Turner. The adultery which had taken place in York-street was said, when it had been too fully proved to admit of a denial, to been a secret adultery, and that the world had been shocked by the sight of it, but it was easy to perceive why it was secret. His Lordship then adverted to Mrs. Scott's affidavit respecting Mrs. Bligh disguising herself in her clothes—returning home at the hours of two, three, four, and five o'clock in the morning: and observed that she was seen so constantly in these practices, that the watchmen, four in number, whose testimony was altogether unimpeached, had like to have ruined the house in York-street by saying that it must surely be a bad house. Mr. Scott, to whom he (the Lord Chancellor) begged leave to say that he was not in the slightest degree related, singularly confirmed his wife's testimony. He deposed, that the figures and size of Mrs. Bligh and Mrs. Scott very nearly resembled each other, and seeing, as he supposed, his wife perambulating the streets at a very late hour of the night, he became very considerably and very naturally alarmed, and followed her, but was agreeably surprised to find that it was Mrs. Bligh in his wife's clothes, whom he watched into a common brothel in Spring-gardens. His Lordship must say, that he did not think that any man had ever heard of more disgraceful conduct in any woman. There had been an attempt made to impeach the testimony of Mrs. Scott, but he (the Lord Chancellor) must say, that the witnesses who had been opposed to her were not deserving of the slightest credit. He would now come to Hall-place. Mrs. Scott had sworn that Mrs. Bligh had borrowed a great coat of Turner, and went out with him in his gig, as she (Mrs. Scott) believed, to pay a visit to Mr. Wellesley, in Hall-place. In reply to this, Mr. Turner had made an affidavit, in which he confessed that he had lent Mrs. Bligh his great coat, and that he drove her to Hall-place; that she alighted from the gig, but that he did not believe that she went to Mr. Wellesley's. He also stated, that he did not recollect having told Mrs. Scott what she deposed to respecting the brothel bills. Now, this Mr. Turner, who had not ventured to contradict any of the facts stated with respect to the Hyde-park Hotel, would not now inform the Court where Mrs. Bligh went to, when she left the gig, and what was the object of her visit to Hall-place. If any man in Court could have any hesitation in determining what took place in this journey from York-street of Hall-place, he must have even a stronger inclination to doubt than had been attributed to the individual (the Lord Chancellor) who was now addressing him. He (the Lord Chancellor) had been called upon to discredit the evidence of discharged servants: but were the evidence of servants to be made inadmissible, what would be the consequence? They were frequently the only persons who could give evidence upon certain points. After all the disgraceful circumstances attendant upon this connexion, was it possible that he (the Lord Chancellor) could allow the infant daughter of Mr. Wellesley to be trusted in the society of Mrs. Bligh? He would take this opportunity, however, of observing that while this Court had the power of imposing, it was also able of modifying restraint when it thought necessary, and he would now consider Mr. Wellesley's conduct as far as it affected the boys. His Lordship here adverted to the testimony of Dr. Southcot, and observed that it had been attempted to invalidate the testimony of that deponent. It had been said that his testimony ought not to be attended to; and why? Because he had been the amanuensis of Mr. Wellesley in one or two letters to his son. The Doctor had sworn positively, and given his reasons why he had made the affidavit now before the Court, and yet it was attempted to be contended that, because he had written letters at the dictation of a patient, his oath ought not to be taken: but by what term should such an argument be designated? His Lordship then went on to read Dr. Southcot's affidavit, which has more than once been presented to the public, and which is particularly remarkable for the depositions respecting Mr. Wellesley's ideas of education, of his wishes that his children should associate with the lowest orders, learn to swear, attend dog, cock, and bull-fights, &c., that they should be able to make themselves the most perfect blackguards, if necessary, and the assertion that Mr. Wellesley used to assemble the lowest blackguards at the back of his house in Paris, for the purpose of making them teach his children the lowest oaths in French—an office which Mr. Wellesley stated that his children returned by teaching their instructors to swear in English. The affidavit concluded with a deposition that he (Dr. Southcot) had been induced to make this affidavit by the recommendation and advice of Colonel Jerden, and several other English gentlemen and officers at Dieppe, who were of opinion that the Court ought to be put into possession of these notions of Mr. Wellesley. His Lordship said, that he now come to the important evidence of Mr. Pitman: that that gentleman had, very much to the honour of Mr. Wellesley, been retained as tutor in his family, and had been represented on all sides as a most amiable and worthy character. Mr. Pitman, with a delicacy that became him, first confined himself to what took place after Mrs. Wellesley's death; but in consequence of an observation, that had fallen from him, (the Lord Chancellor) in an early stage of the proceedings he filed another affidavit. Mr. Pitman had supposed that observation to be an invitation for him to give other evidence; but he (the Lord Chancellor) had been mistaken in this point: he did not mean it as an invitation: it was not his business, and he had not invited any one. His Lordship then read Mr. Pitman's affidavit, which stated his surprise, when he first entered the family of Mr. Wellesley, at hearing one of the infant plaintiffs swear and use extremely disgusting expressions; that when deponent reproved him for it, he told him "that his father liked it;" that Mr. Wellesley himself swore violently, but not feeling himself justified in reproving him. He deponent confined himself to correcting this vice in the children; that he never heard Mr. Wellesley directly encourage the children to swear, except by swearing before them: that on one occasion, when one of the children was swearing, Mr. Wellesley said, "Mind, William, I do not allow you to swear except when you are in a passion." The affidavit then went on to depose to Mr. Wellesley's conduct to his wife. Upon this point the deponent stated, that at Florence Mr. Wellesley treated his wife with great neglect, and that he perfectly recollected the circumstance which took place at the opera there; that Mr. Wellesley showed the most marked attention to Mrs. Bligh, and exhibited the most morose behaviour to Mrs. Wellesley; that on the journey from Florence to Paris, Mr. Wellesley's conduct was very harsh and unkind, and that he had often heard him use disgusting expressions to his wife, such as "what a d—d fool you are," whenever she made any observation which he did not like. His Lordship then read the letter of Mr. Wellesley to his son, in which the expression "d—n his infernal soul to h—ll" occurred; and also another, in which Mr. Wellesley recommended his sons to study hard; but as soon as they had completed their tasks, "to play h—ll and tommy; chase cats, dogs, and women, old and young." The Lord Chancellor then noticed the advice that Mr. Wellesley had been represented to give to his son, who was only nine years old, namely, "to debauch all the woman he could lay hold of, old and young." The Attorney-General, who was a much younger man than he (the Lord Chancellor) was, and who could, consequently, better recollect what he was at the age of nine, had contended, that this advice might have been efficaciously given: but whether this was so or not, he (the Lord Chancellor must say, that he could readily conceive that a man who could write such passages as these in letters to his son, could feel no great hesitation in making use of the expression that had been attributed to him. His Lordship said, that he did not find any answer to the allegations respecting swearing, on Mr. Wellesley's part, and he had the same observation to make with respect to both Mr. Wellesley and Mrs. Bligh having made no affidavit in answer to the allegations respecting their conduct since they came to England. His Lordship here observed, that the case of adultery was constituted from the time of Mr. Wellesley's family arriving at Paris, until the time of the application to that Court. With respect to the previous, there might be some doubts entertained. As to the religious opinions of the Misses Long, persons were very apt to misunderstand, and consequently to misrepresent, the religious opinions of others; and there might be very many opinions upon the merits of a tract; but what Mr. Wellesley had stated respecting his burning the tracts complaining to his wife, and she speaking to the Misses Long about it,—all this was expressly contradicted. His Lordship then adverted to the earlier parts of the case, and observed that Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley had been some time at Naples before Mr. and Mrs. Bligh arrived, which arrival took place in 1823. Mrs. Bligh was the daughter of Colonel Patterson, who had made an affidavit, and there was no doubt that that honourable gentleman had stated nothing but what he believed, but the affidavit fell far short of what he (the Lord Chancellor) wished it to have been. Mrs. Bligh was his daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley had known her at Wanstead-house. She was represented to be a remarkably fine woman, or, as Mr. Wellesley expressed it, a "d—d fine woman;" but nothing could have been more probable, than that meeting in a foreign country with persons with whom they had acquainted in England, Mr. Wellesley should have renewed the acquaintance without the slightest intention of any guilty purpose. What the Court was called upon to believe from Dr. Bulkeley was, that Mr. Wellesley had debauched Mrs. Bligh, and that within a month afterward, she had a miscarriage. Now, this, though a very improbable circumstance, was by no means an impossible one. It clearly appeared that a rumour had gone abroad to the same effect, and that an affidavit, had been made before the Consul there. Now, how was all this to be accounted for? He (the Lord Chancellor) had had no reason for this rumour stated to him. It had not even been said that there were indiscretions and attentions which gave rise to it; and he had no means at all of accounting for it, except he looked to the story of Mount Vesuvius. Dr. Bulkeley had been attacked—his evidence had been attempted to be invalidated from many circumstances—but, on the other hand, many honourable per-

sons had borne testimony to his character. There was, also, a letter from Mr. Wellesley to the doctor, after her return to England, which might be adduced as evidence in favour of his character. This letter had been handed up to his Lordship yesterday, and must, therefore, be read in Court. His Lordship said he would take that opportunity of observing, that he did not lay much stress upon Mrs. Wellesley's narrative either way. The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to read the letter, which, he observed, had been forced from the other side. It was to the following effect:—It commenced by thanking Dr. Bulkeley for the readiness with which he had stepped forward to give information respecting Mr. Wellesley's conduct to her; reminded him that he well knew the wrongs which she had sustained at the hands of her husband, and, after alluding to Mr. Wellesley's visit to Charges-street, concluded by observing, that he (Mr. Wellesley) was persecuting her still and endeavouring to take her dear children away from her, but that she was determined to retain them, and that she was not acting without the highest legal advice. His Lordship observed, that the part of this letter which had not been set forth in the affidavits was as follows:—"That she (Mrs. Wellesley) regretted that from the peculiar nature of her pecuniary affairs, she was not at present able to discharge the debt she owed him: that she acknowledged his great care and attention to herself and family, and assured him that at the first opportunity she would make with him that just and equitable settlement for his trouble which ought to have been made long before." The letter concluded by expressing a hope that "she (Mrs. Wellesley) should not lose his valuable testimony as a witness." His Lordship observed, that it was clear from this letter that Dr. Bulkeley had been applying to Mrs. Wellesley for money, but it was also clear that Mrs. Wellesley considered his application as a "just and equitable" one, and the letter must be construed with reference to the whole case. His Lordship then said, that from a careful view of every part of the case, the result in his mind was this—he had no difficulty whatever about transactions which were deposed to have taken place at Florence; no difficulty with respect to Mr. Wellesley's conduct to his wife on the way to Paris; no difficulty respecting what took place at Paris; no difficulty in believing that from the moment the parties went to Paris until the moment at which the application was made to this Court, the adulterous intercourse continued under all the aggravating circumstances deposed to. He had no hesitation in saying that Mr. Wellesley's connexion with Mrs. Bligh was so gross and iniquitous, that he never could suffer the children to be placed in the hands of Mr. Wellesley as long as he had any intercourse or the slightest connection with so abandoned a woman as Mrs. Bligh had proved herself to be throughout the whole of the business; and if he could not allow the girl to remain with her father, how could he separate her from her brothers? Upon this point he agreed with Mr. Wellesley, viz. that such a separation would be cruel. When he looked at the whole of Mr. Wellesley's conduct towards Mrs. Bligh, and towards his children, he could come to one determination only. Before he expressed that determination, he must take an opportunity of saying, that Mr. Wellesley had been unnecessarily traduced before the public, and that much more than was true had been said of him. He hoped that no person then present would entertain any other feeling but that of sadness and regret at these melancholy transactions. He must not hear any of those indecent exclamations which had been more than once expressed, and which he never would hear without reproof. In coming to his present determination, he had not only well considered that he had a duty to perform to his country, but he had remembered that he had also to render an account to God, before whose tribunal a man of his years must expect very shortly to be summoned, and with these considerations he was determined, that though the House of Lords might restore the children to Mr. Wellesley if they thought proper, it never should be done by any act of his. As to whose hands the children should be placed in, must be a matter of future consideration. It was a circumstance that had caused him many melancholy reflections, that he did not know if any one were willing to take them: the controversy was not between Mr. Wellesley and the Misses Long, and he hoped, in God's name, that somebody would be found to take them. If this should be the case, he must remind the persons into whose hands they might fall, that it was a part of their duty to consult the happiness of the children by inculcating and allowing the workings of filial affection to the fullest extent. For himself, he had now done his duty: he had done it painfully—he had done it industriously. If he was wrong, he thanked God that there was the House of Lords to correct him; but that he would not be the man to hazard the principles of these children.

THE TIMES—Jan. 16.

DISSENTERS' MARRIAGES.

On Sunday attended to be married at the church of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, Mr. Lionel Trotter, of Finsbury, to Miss Agnes Campbell, late of Pittsburgh, in the United States of America, when the following extraordinary circumstances took place:—

Upon the officiating Minister, Mr. Simpson, appearing at the altar, the bridegroom being a member of the church commonly called Free-thinking Christians, presented that usual protest. Upon perusing it, the Minister said, "I refuse to marry the parties;" and although several times called upon by the gentleman who attended to give away the bride, to perform his duty, he hastily left the altar.

During the whole of the morning service, the parties remained in the same situation at the altar, in which they had been placed by the Minister, which, together with the circumstances of their not joining in the service, or appearing like the rest of the congregation in mourning, (against the wearing of which, it is understood, they have religious objections), rendered their situation the more peculiar and conspicuous.

After the sermon, and previously to the administration of the "Sacrament," two of the official authorities of the parish came from the vestry, to which the Minister had retired, and stating, that the legal hour for celebrating marriage had now passed, invited the attendance of the parties in the vestry-room, which on entering, they found nearfilled by the parochial authorities, and others, who had withdrawn from the congregation, amongst whom were several legal gentlemen.

Mr. Lionel Trotter, the party claiming to be married, addressing the Minister, then said, "that the law had been violated in his refusing to perform the ceremony;" and another of the party said, "Acting, Sir, as the father of the bride, I have before declared their willingness to submit to the law; I now repeat that declaration. You have acted, Sir, unlawfully, in denying a civil right to these parties; and I request to know whether you see willing to perform your duty at 10 o'clock on the morrow."

Much having passed, and the Minister being finally called upon for his determination, said that he was in the presence of gentlemen of the bench, and referred the parties to Mr. Marryatt for his answer. Mr. Marryatt (the Barrister) said, "the Minister will be here to-morrow morning at ten o'clock to perform the ceremony, if the parties are prepared to go through it,—to say all that other parties say, and not to say any thing which other parties do not say, and not to offer any obstruction." Without expressing compliance with these conditions, the parties re-asserted that no obstruction had been offered, and declared their intention of attending at the time named (ten o'clock Monday), awaiting the Minister's performance of his duty.

COPY OF PROTEST.

The undersigned members of the Church of God, meeting in London, being Protestant Dissenters, and commonly known by the name of Freethinking Christians, in obedience to the dictates of their own consciences, and in accordance with the instructions of the Church to that effect, hereby protest, as well on the part of the Church, as on their own part, against the use, in their instance, of the marriage ceremony, as contained in the Book of Common Prayer, to which ceremony, though the same be contrary to their belief, they are compelled to submit, as the only means of obtaining a legal marriage. They feel themselves compelled to protest against such ceremony, for the following reasons:—

"1st. Because, whilst admitting the *civil* institutions of the country, they deny the Scripture Authority of the Church of England to decree rites and ceremonies; much less to impose such on those who dissent from her community.

2dly. Because, whilst admitting the civil, they do not admit the spiritual authority of the Minister by whom the marriage ceremony is performed, believing the Jewish Priesthood to have been superseded by Christianity, and none other to have been instituted by Christ,

3dly. Because they do not believe the doctrine of the Trinity, in the name of which the marriage ceremony is solemnized, this doctrine appearing to them, and being by the Christian Church, of which they are members publicly represented to the world, both in writing and discourse, as but one of the many lamentable corruptions of Christianity, alike repugnant to reason, and contrary to Scripture.

(Signed) LIONEL TROTTER.
AGNES CAMPBELL.

In conformity with the understanding expressed in the foregoing account, Mr. Lionel Trotter and Miss Agnes Campbell attended as above, accompanied by the elder deacons and other members, male and female, of the church of which they are members, to claim the celebration of their marriage, which, in consequence of their having delivered a protest, had been refused to them on the previous day.

The Minister was attended in the vestry-room by Mr. Marryatt, the barrister (who acted as his legal adviser), by two or three county magistrates, the churchwardens, and other parochial authorities. Previously to leaving the vestry for the church, one of the party, addressing the Minister, said—"I beg leave, Sir, to make a few observations to remove certain imputations which were cast upon our conduct yesterday. It was then stated that we came here for the purpose of insulting the Minister. I beg leave to say, as elder of the church of God to which these two young people belong, in behalf of them and of that church, that we should consider it highly disgraceful could we have been actuated by any such motive. We could not have intended any personal disrespect towards the Minister, feeling, as we did, for his situation, as well as for that of our friends. It was at the same time alleged that we were not believers in divine revelation. We are sincere believers therein, and would lay down our lives in its defence. We believe in one living and true God, and his son, the *man* Jesus, whom he has ordained to be the judge of the living and the dead, and before whose judgment-seat we shall all appear. Under this conviction, we have compelled to act as we have done, in order to guard our consciences from violation. The Church of England, whose Minister you are, derives its name of *Protestant* from protesting against a part of the abominations and impositions of the Church of Rome. We consider the marriage ceremony, which is taken from the mass-book, as one of these abominations and we protest against it accordingly. Surely that which was right in you 300 years ago cannot be wrong in us now. What, Sir, would be your conduct, if you were compelled by the Church of Rome to subscribe to the doctrine of transubstantiation? Would not you act as we have done, in order to guard your own conscience from violation?"

Mr. Marryatt, here interrupting the speaker, objected to the introduction of any doctrinal points in that place, saying, that although the Minister had, yesterday, on the ground of a protest having been presented, refused to perform the ceremony, he was now, under his (Mr. Marryatt's) persuasion and advice, willing to perform it, provided the parties, as conforming members of the Church of England, *pro hac vice*, were prepared to submit thereto.

The Elder, resuming, said, "Acting here under the dictates of conscience, we are aware that we cannot obtain the rights of conscience without being liable to persecution, as early reformers always have been. We do not court it, but we are prepared to meet it, even to imprisonment and death; and, like some of old, are prepared to say, 'The God that we worship will deliver us;' but if not, we must pursue the course we have adopted, regardless of consequences. "You are at this time erecting a monument to Wickliffe for doing that which we are now doing; we protesting against the errors of the Church of England—a conduct on our part which ought to command your admiration."

Mr. Marryatt then put several questions, to ascertain whether the parties would silently conform to the ceremony, to all of which the Elder replied, "These questions are not in the rubric—we call upon the Minister to do his duty, and we are prepared to act as in the sight of God."

The parties now proceeded towards "the alter;" a considerable number of persons being assembled in the body of the church to witness so extraordinary a scene. The bridegroom presented a copy of the protest, which he had delivered the previous day, saying—"This, Sir, is a declaration of the grounds on which we submit to the law." The ceremony then proceeded in the usual way, till the bridegroom was told by the Minister to repeat after him—"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The bridegroom paused, and asked, "Am I compelled to say that, when I don't believe in the Trinity?" The Minister insisted that he should do so, when the Elder said, "As elder of the Church of God to which they belong, I protest against their using these words, but if you insist upon it, they will comply." The bridegroom then said, "In the name of the Father, and (but protesting against it) of the Son, and (but protesting against it) of the Holy Ghost." The Minister paused, but after having conferred with Mr. Marryatt, proceeded.

When the Minister had declared the parties to be man and wife, they turned from the alter, but were afterwards, during the concluding prayers, required to kneel, against which they had before protested, and which they declared as being here unnecessary, whereupon the Minister refusing to proceed, sat down. After some time, the Elder protested as before, whereupon the parties submitted, and the Minister, after another consultation with Mr. Marryatt, proceeded to the completion of the ceremony.

Upon the registry of the marriage in the vestry-room, the Elder expressed his sense of the sympathy and kindness manifested by the parochial authorities towards the bride throughout, observing, that nothing but principle and conscience could induce their female members to submit to circumstances so truly distressing, and expressing his regret that the law should inflict so unnecessary an injury upon all the parties concerned.

THE TIMES.—Feb. 10.

Union Hall.—Yesterday a Mr. Peter Pitches, a member of the Wesleyan Society, residing at Ebenezer terrace, Brixton, was brought up to this office before the sitting magistrate, M. Swabey, Esq., charged under the wilful damage act with maliciously breaking seven squares of glass, in the bar-window of the Ship and Blue-coat Boy public-house in Walworth. The office was exceedingly crowded during the investigation, which occupied a considerable time owing to a rumour of the singularity attending the circumstances under which the defendant was lodged in the watchhouse on the preceding night.

Mr. Bullock, the landlord of the Ship and Blue-coat Boy, stated, that on the previous evening, between six and seven o'clock, Mr. Pitcher, accompanied by a young female, entered his house, and having taken seats in the parlour, in which there was no other company at the time, the former called for a glass of negus, which was served, and they were left *tete-a-tete* in the room. In the space of about half an hour afterwards the complainant's son having something to do in the parlour, went towards the door, and found that it was fastened on the inside; he immediately informed his father of it, who in consequence proceeded into the room, the door of which it appeared had been unbolted in the interim. On his entrance the defendant seemed to be greatly confused at the intrusion; he was then in the act of buttoning up his great-coat, and his companion sat at the fire with her bonnet off, and her upper garments in a state of disorder. Mr. Bullock, on seeing how things were going on spoke to Mr. Pitcher, requested that he would refrain from locking the door, and desired him to quit the house as soon as possible, adding, that he (the complainant) would not admit of any such conduct under his roof as he had every reason to believe had been carrying on in his parlour. The defendant immediately commenced a volley of abuse, while the female covered her face with her hands, and ran out of the house. Mr. Bullock, only anxious to get rid of such customers, walked into his bar, thinking there was an end of the matter; in this, however, he was mistaken, for the dedendant, instead of following the example of his female friend, remained behind, and proceeded to abuse the worthy host in language of the most scurrilous description. He was repeatedly desired to leave the house, and many of the persons in the tap-room, attracted by the noise and bluster he made, came out, and had a full view of him before his departure. Mr. Bullock was at length obliged to take him by the arm, and thrust him outside the door, upon which Mr. Peter Pitcher exclaimed aloud, "I shall give you a pill before long for this." The landlord, however, thought no more of the threat, and joined his family in the bar. In the course of about an hour afterwards, all of a sudden they were thrown into considerable alarm by some heavy stones that were flung through the bar window, which smashed several panes of glass, and did other damage besides. Mr. Bullock ran out immediately, and pursued a man, who was running away with great speed down Westlane; several other persons joined in the pursuit, and Mr. Pitcher, who had previously made the threat abovementioned, was the individual who was secured, and who, it appeared, was stopped by his pursuers in the very act of joining most lustily in the cry of "Stop thief!" The complainant added, that the damage committed amounted to between 30s. and 40s.

Mr. Swabey asked the defendant what he had to say in answer to the charge?

The Defendant—I deny it altogether; this man (pointing to the complainant) has asserted the most gross and infamous falsehoods to ruin my character, which has neither speck or blemish upon it.

Mr. Swabey.—What, do you mean to say that you were not in Mr. Bullock's house along with a female on the night stated? For do not imagine, by asserting a falsehood that you will get out of the scrape.

Defendant—I protest solemnly I am not the man. Mr. Bullock is wrong in the identity of the person who behaved so rude in his house, and afterward broke his panes of glass.

Mr. Bullock here stepped forward again, and said that he should be able to prove most satisfactorily, by the evidence of several individuals who had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Pitcher in his house, that he was the man.

Mr. Swabey (to the defendant.—Have you any persons in attendance to prove that you were elsewhere, at the time it is alleged you and the female were at the complainant's house?

Pitcher.—No, Sir, but if the case is postponed, I think I shall bring evidence to prove that I was then in the city. "The fact is, Sir," the defendant continued, "on the night in question I had been in the city, and having a wish to call on a lady who is very ill, and who resides in Walworth, as I was passing the end of West-lane, near the Ship and Blue Coat-Boy, I heard loud shouts of, Stop thief!'—I saw persons running toward me—and I also commenced running, and calling out as those behind me, in the hope that I should catch the person that was wanted—well, Sir, I ran, and ran, until I ran myself out of breath—and just as I was about to give up the pursuit as hopeless, two big fellows laid hold of me, stopped me, accused me of breaking some glass, and held me until Mr. Bullock came up, who at once charged me with the offence, and had me taken off to the watch-house, where I remained until some kind friends bailed me out." The defendant, at the conclusion of his statement, solemnly invoked the Deity, declaring his entire ignorance of the circumstances that had been detailed against him.

Mr. Swabey (with surprise.)—"This is an extraordinary case." then addressing himself to Mr. Bullock, he said, that it would be necessary for him to bring forward his witnesses to prove that the defendant was the man who had been previously in his house with the female.

John Smith was then called He stated that he was in Mr. Bullock's tap room between six and seven o'clock on the night in question, and hearing a noise at the bar, he went there and distinctly saw Mr. Pitcher, who was abusing the landlord; the latter, he said, put the defendant out of the house by the arm.

Mr. Bullock's son, the boy who waited on the defendant and the female, and who it was that found the parlour door fastened, was examined. He stated most positive that Mr. Pitcher was the person upon whom he waited, and who abused his father afterwards.

Two other respectable witnesses were also called, who corroborated the complainant's account of the transaction.

Mr. Swabey.—Now, Mr. Pitcher, what do you say? do you wish to ask those persons any questions?

Pitcher finding the tide to rapidly setting against him, replied, "What if they all swear to me, where is the use of my saying any thing? I have only to observe, that they are all a pack of liars, and I could prove it, if I only had my witness from the city in attendance." He added, "I am an injured man."

Mr. Bullock requested that the magistrate would examine some other persons who apprehended the defendant, and who would be enabled to state precisely the circumstances under which he was taken.

A watchman then said, that being on duty near Mr. Bullock's house, he heard the smashing of glass, and on looking towards the windows, he observed a person run off in the direction of West-street, whom he pursued, and who afterwards turned out to be Mr. Pitcher. He added, that he did not lose sight of him.

An individual named Ward, who was the first person that laid hold of the defendant, said, that on securing Pitcher, that individual was calling out "Stop thief," as loud as he could bellow, and made efforts to get away, in order, as he said, to get hold of the right man.

The defendant, devoutly looking upwards, exclaimed, "Lord what a world we live in; they are all wrong."

Mr. Swabey.—I do not believe that those six respectable persons can be mistaken in your identity; therefore, you must pay Mr Bullock for the glass you have broken, besides giving his witnesses half-a crown each for their loss of time in attending to substantiate the charge.

Defendant—I don't like to give my money away in that kind of manner. Can't I appeal to the sessions?

Mr. Swabey.—Certainly you can; but are you aware of the expenses in the event of the conviction being confirmed by the Court?

Defendant.—I should like to know how much; but I am confident I should gain the cause if I could procure to attendance of my city witness.

Mr. Swabey.—Then by all means take it to the sessions; don't let me influence you either one way or the other.

The magistrate then, addressing Mr. Bullock advised him, for the sake of his house and, his character, to prosecute, the defendant's bail were about to be called in, when he exclaimed; "On second consideration, I don't like to go to Kingston; I shall pay the costs now, and have done with it." He then pulled out his purse, paid for the damage he had committed, and left the office in a hurry.

THE TIMES.—Feb. 3.

Shipwrecks.—Yarmouth, Jan. 29.—On Friday night this coast was visited by a most tremendous gale from E. N. E. that at once caused the most fearful apprehensions for the numerous vessels at anchor in these roads. The preventive coast guard (who patrol the beach all night), actuated by motives of humanity, as well as performing the orders given to them, "to afford the most prompt assistance in cases of shipwreck, and to exert themselves for the preservation of those on board stranded vessels," did, with a zeal and alacrity that is above all praise, immediately convey to the beach Captain Manby's life-apparatus under their charge. Scarcely had this service been performed, when four vessels were observed to drive; shortly after to part from their anchors, and quickly to be stranded on the beach. The one appearing to be in the most dangerous situation, was first attended to; and a rope connected with a shot, immediately thrown by a mortar over the vessel for establishing a communication, readily to apply in whatever manner the nature of the case might require. A similar communication was also made with another brig for the like purpose; but the vessels driving high up, and the tide fast falling, no further use was required for the apparatus. Captain Gualaw,

R. N., commanding the coast guard, his Lieutenant, Mr. Eyton, the Preventive men, with that intrepid and highly-deserving man Mr. Denny (commander of the life-boat) and his praise worthy crew, were foremost in the surf, and using every exertion to bring the people from the stranded vessels. The utility of the Preventive Coast Guard was pre-eminently shown; and the great good that will unquestionably result from their exertions in similar cases of distress, entitle that branch of the department to the warm commendation of the country, and the best thanks of every friend of humanity. In further confirmation of their services during the awful storm just related, five light brigs, one light schooner, and one sloop were driven on shore at Kessingland. At Southwold two other vessels were also stranded; at each place they were ready with the apparatus to afford immediate relief if required, but which the ebbing-tide rendered unnecessary. They likewise ran far into the surf at Benacre Point and got a rope on board a light brig, by which nine men and two boys were saved on the estate of Sir Thos. Gooch. Who will, after such proofs, say this service is not of great importance to the State, by the preservation of its sailors!

THE WANSTEAD ESTATE.—With respect to this fine estate, into the possession of which Mr. Wellesley came on his marriage with Miss Tilney Long, the public generally are under considerable misapprehension. The greater part of this property, if we mistake not, is generally understood to have been completely squandered away by Mr. Wellesley, and nothing left but some small estates, which were entailed to his eldest son. This is entirely a mistake. The whole of this property comes into the possession of the young heir, (who has been so much the object of Chancery protection,) on the death of his father. Mr. Long Wellesley never had any thing more than a life interest, and consequently could not sell; all he could do was to incumber and charge his own life interest; and of this power he has no doubt availed himself pretty largely. The Wanstead estate, embracing under this designation the whole of Miss Tilney Long's property, has occasionally produced 40,000*l.* a year; but this has been in part owing to the fines payable on the renewal of leases, the surrender of copyholds, and other accidental causes. The average net rent of the estate is about 35,000*l.* a year; but of this, by the will of his grandfather, 11,000*l.* a year is apportioned for the proper maintenance and education of the young heir. Previous to the marriage of Miss Tilney Long, it was intended to suffer recoveries and fines of this as well as of the other part of her property, and make a re-settlement; but on examination, it was found that it could not be done. Mr. Wellesley, therefore, has a rental of about 24,000*l.* a year, which is, however, charged with incumbrances to the amount of 16,000*l.* or 17,000*l.* a year, or perhaps more. Besides this, Mr. Wellesley has a power of raising 50,000*l.* on this estate; and we believe, also a power of raising a similar sum on his own. On the death of Mr. Wellesley, his eldest son will come into the whole estate at 35,000*l.* a year, subject only to charges of 30,000*l.* a-piece to his younger brother and sister.—*Globe and Traveller.*

M. Moreau, the French Vice-Consul in London, has just published a work which is remarkable on account of the manner in which it is executed, as well as the manner it conralins. It is entitled *Chronological Records of the British Royal and Commercial Navy from the earliest period* (A. D. 827 (*to the present time* (1827); and is printed lithographically. The labour of collecting the materials, digesting them, and transferring them to stone, must have been immense. There are in the work 85 folio pages, closely written, in a character as small as the limits of legibility can permit, and almost every page is interpersed with intricate tables. But besides being curious as an impression from MS., this singular publication may be recommended as a useful work of reference.

PARIS GOSSIP.

After the Academy had persisted for two weeks in its purpose of petitioning against the law on the press, it was agitated in Council, whether its insurrectionary movement should not be visited by some signal display of Royal displeasure. To refuse its petition, and to report its Director from the door of the King's Cabinet, were thought sufficient with some; to have dismissed from their places three of the chief actors in the rebellion, was deemed enough with others; while a third party even went the length of proposing the dissolution of the Academy. This last proposition was warmly supported by the Minister of the Interior and by Peyronnet, the author of the law project; and it is said, that a majority of the Council would have acceded to it, had it not been for the influence of the Dauphin. His Royal Highness pronounced himself strongly against a *coup d'état*, which would have drawn down additional unpopularity on the Ministry, without conferring more efficacy on their project. The reasons which he gave for his opinion of the obstinacy which he enjoined in his resistance, had the desired effect, and the Academy, notwithstanding its merits, was preserved in the hope that its display of independence would not be contagious.

It is generally known that the Commission on the Law of the Press has recommended an alteration of nearly every article and has entirely destroyed the principle of the measures. It becomes, then, a question whether the Ministers are to press upon the Chamber the adoption of the original project, to withdraw the law altogether, or frankly to support the amended project. M. de Villele is for the latter course, and the father of this discredited progeny is for the former. Hence, it is said, such a dissension in the Council as may lead to the dismissal of the Keeper of the Seals on the first convenient opportunity. It is added, that M. de Villele, having got Prince Polignac fairly across the Channel, is desirous of making such changes in the Cabinet as may render less likely his speedy re-appearance at the Tuilleries. The Prince's visits, he always professes, are to him like "angel's visits," but, like them, he is anxious that they should be "few and far between." The report of the Dauphin's influence in resisting the dissolution of the Academy, and of M. de Villele's misunderstanding with the Keeper of the Seals respecting the amended project of law on the press has given birth to such general speculations on a change of Ministry, that, on Saturday and Monday, lists of the new Cabinet were currently handed about among the *quid-nuncs*.

The young Duke of Bordeaux is brought up in such a religious and strict manner by his reverend and right reverend *Etat-Major* of tutors and instructors, that he is generally called among the Liberals the "little Capuchin. In the course of last week, *Comte*, who has the establishment of infant actors, saw his theatre honoured with the presence of the Duchess of Berry, her daughter *Mademoiselle*, and a great party of the children of distinguished courtiers. The spectacle, one part of which, if I remember right, was the *Petit Voleur*, had been ordered by her Royal Highness, with a reference to the *little Capuchin*, who having got a fancy for glittering objects, sometimes pockets them without any regard to the rights of property. His mother wished to cure him of this taste for appropriation, (so inconsistent with the habits of a Court or a convent,) by showing him that it led to disgrace in common life. A play was thought by her Royal Highness as innocent a mode of conveying this lesson as any other; but his tutors and Governor, the Marquis de Riviere, were of a diffrent opinion. A Council was called in the apartments (they do not look like a cell) of the "little Capuchin," and the proposition of going to the Theatre of *Comte* to see the *Petit Voleur* was submitted to it. After a good deal of discussion, it was agreed that the request of her Royal Highness could not be acceded to, and the little Capuchin stayed at home to count beads, while his sister and her companions went to the play. The Duchess, whose gay exploits at Dieppe and Boulogne last year, filled all the journals, is said to be very much displeased at this resistance to her wishes, and is resolved to interfere no more with the correction of her sons habits, though, like Mambrino, he should attempt to steal the jewels of the Crown."

The *Drapeau Blanc* is to expire on Friday. The King, who gave 1,000 francs a month to support it, has withdrawn this allowance, and the journal cannot exist without it. The feeble and reluctant support which this paper gave to the Ministry in their late endeavour to destroy the liberty of the press, is the cause of its death. One of the Liberals, on hearing its fate, said, "See what Ministers we have got—see how dangerous they are to the nation and the Bourbons; for, after having endeavoured to deprive us of our liberties, *ils tirent sur le Drapeau Blanc*—they fire on the *white flag*.)

THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, BY THE AUTHOR OF WAVERLEY.

(From the *Leeds Intelligencer*.)

"It is natural to suppose that great interest is felt by the reading public, with regard to this work; and the consequence is, that many absurd reports respecting it are circulated over the empire. In lieu of these reports, however, we beg now to state a few facts to our readers, on the accuracy of which they may depend. The printing of the sixth volume of the work is finished; and it has been found that the whole cannot be comprised in the seven volumes repeatedly announced as nearly ready for publication. It will extend to eight at least; and it may cost the author some pains (if indeed it be practicable) to wind up his story even in that number. Napoleon cannot be disposed of—like Waverley or Ivanhoe—by two or three deaths or marriages. The same causes make the period of publication doubtful; in the absence of certain information, we only venture to state that the work cannot be completed for some months to come; and curiosity, therefore, must be suspended, unless, in the interim, we are favoured with the *Chronicles of the Cannongate*. The following paragraphs from the *Life of Napoleon*, from a summary of the state of Europe, at a period pregnant with important consequences to the human race, are introduced by the distinguished author as a sort of preface to the main object of the work:—

"The peace concluded at Versailles, in 1783, was, reasonably supposed to augur a long repose to Europe. The high and ominous tone assumed in former times by the rival nations, had been lowered and tamed by recent circumstances. England, under the guidance of a weak, at least a most unlucky administration, had purchased peace at the expense of her North American empire, and the resignation of her supremacy over her colonies—a loss great in itself, but exaggerated in the eye of the nation, by the rending asunder of the ties of common descent and exclusive commercial intercourse, and by a sense of the war waged, and the expense encountered, for the protection and advancement of the fair empire which England found herself obliged to surrender. The lustre of the British arms, so brilliant at the peace of Fontainbleau, had been tarnished, if not extinguished. In spite of the gallant defence of Gibraltar, the general result of the war on land had been unfavourable to her military reputation; and, notwithstanding the opportune and splendid victories of Rodney, the coasts of Britain had been insulted, and her fleets compelled to retire into port, while those of the combined enemies rode masters of the Channel. The spirit of the country also had been lowered, by the unequal contest which had been sustained, and by the sense that her naval superiority was an object of invidious hatred to united Europe. This had been lately made manifest by the armed alliance of the northern nations, which, though termed a neutrality, was in fact a league made to abate the pretension of England to maritime supremacy. There are to be added to these disheartening and depressing circumstances, the decay of commerce during the long course of hostilities, with the want of credit and depression of the price of land, which are the usual consequences of a transition from war to peace, ere capital has regained its natural channel. All these things being considered, it appeared the manifest interest of England to husband her exhausted resources, and recruit her diminished wealth, by cultivating peace and tranquillity for a long course of time. Wm. Pitt, never more distinguished than in his financial operations, was engaged in new modelling the revenue of the country, and adding to the return of the taxes, while he dimished their pressure It could scarcely be supposed that any object of national ambition would have been permitted to disturb him in a task so necessary.

"Neither had France, the natural rival of England, come off from the contest in such circumstances of triumph and advantage as were likely to encourage her to a speedy renewal of the struggle. It is true, she had seen and contributed to the humiliation of her ancient enemy, but she had paid dearly for the gratification of her revenge, as nations and individuals are wont to do. Her finances tampered with by successive sets of Ministers, who looked no farther than to temporary expedients for carrying on the necessary expenses of Government, now presented an alarming prospect; and it seemed as if the wildest and most enterprising Ministers would hardly have dared, in their most sanguine moments, to have recommended either war, itself, or any measure of which war might be the consequence.

"Spain was in a like state of exaustion. She had been hurried into the alliance against England partly by the consequences of the family alliance betwixt her Bourbons and those of France, but still more by the eager and engrossing desire to possess herself once more of Gibraltar. The Castilian pride, long galled by beholding this important fortress in the hands of heretics and foreigners, highly applauded the war, which gave chance of its recovery, and seconded, with all the power of the kingdom, the gigantic efforts made for that purpose. All these immense preparations, with the most formidable means of attack ever used on such an occasion, had totally failed, and the kingdom of Spain remained at once stunned and mortified by the failure, and broken down by the expense of so huge an undertaking. An attack upon Algiers in 1784-5, tended to exhaust the remains of her military ardour. Spain, therefore, relapsed into inactivity and repose, dispirited by the miscarriage of her favourite scheme, and possessing neither the means nor the audacity necessary to meditate its speedy renewal.

"Neither were the Sovereigns of the late belligerent Powers of that ambitious and active character which was likely to drag the kingdoms which they swayed into the renewal of hostilities. The classic eye of the historian Gibbon saw Arcadius and Honorius, the weakest and most indolent of Roman emperors, slumbering upon the throne of the House of Bourbon; and the just and loyal character of George III. precluded any efforts on his part to undermine the peace which he signed unwillingly, or to attempt the resumption of those rights which he had formerly, though reluctantly, surrendered. His expression to the Ambassador of the United States was a trait of character never to be omitted or forgotten:—"I have been the last man in my dominions to accede to this peace, which seperates America from my kingdoms—I will be the first man, now it is made, to resist any attempt to infringe it."

THE TIMES.—JAN. 24.

Two Dutch ships of war, the *Wassenaar* and the *Waterloo*, have recently sailed from the Texel, with each about 1,000 troops on board. Of these the former has been wrecked and of the fate of the *Waterloo*, that vessel not having been heard of, some apprehensions are entertained; but it is sufficiently evident that the Dutch are now awakened to the necessity of vigorous measures for the preservation of Java.

Since this was written, it is ascertained, that of the troops on board the *Wassenaar*, not more than 100 have been lost. The vessel is a total wreck.

SHIP WRECK.

(From the Dutch papers.)

HAARLEM, JAN. 17.

The fear that the men of war which sailed on Friday from the Texel might have suffered some damage in the furious storm which raged from Saturday till Monday, was not unfounded. Yesterday afternoon an account was brought from Egmond, that a dismasted ship had approached the coast at six in the morning, about a league and a half to the north of that place: the ship fired signals of distress, and seemed to have troops on board; and yesterday evening it was certainly known that this was the *Wassenaer*, Captain Spengler, bound to Batavia, with the battalion of volunteers commanded by Major Cox Van Spengler. His Excellency the Governor of North Holland went last night to Egmond to take such measures as the circumstances required. His Excellency ordered the *North Holland* steam-boat to save as many of the persons on board as possible.

Nothing can yet be positively affirmed respecting the state in which the ship is. Twenty-one persons had come on shore yesterday. Part of them had been sent in the barge to carry a rope on shore, but it seems that the rope broke on board the *Wassenaer*. All attempts to get the safety boat through the breakers having failed, preparations were making at Egmond to approach the ship, if possible, at day-break, with fishing boats.

A large ship was yesterday seen off Egmond in good condition, steering towards the Texel, supposed to be the *Waterloo*.

Jan. 19.

The following are some particulars of the loss of the *Wassenaer*:—

After having suffered great damage, especially the falling of the main mast, and in vain endeavoured to come to an anchor, all the cables having broken, the ship seems to have drifted at the mercy of the waves, and struck on the third bank north of Egmond. The first shocks were so violent, that the hold was in an instant filled with water, and a number of persons, supposed to be about 60 or 70, were drowned.

When they approached the coast, and were in sight of the light-houses, they fired guns as signals of distress, and took measures to carry a rope on shore. They believe that a hogshead, to which a rope was fastened, did get on shore, but fell into wrong hands.

Lieutenant Muntz made a fruitless attempt to get on shore with some men, and it is feared he perished; some other persons got on shore in the barge and a couple of boats, but without being able to fix a rope from the ship to the shore. The safety boat could not get through the breakers, but saved some men who had fallen overboard from the barge.

During the whole of Tuesday the people on board hoped, in vain, that one of the fishing-boats, of which there were numbers at Egmond, would come out, and it was not until Tuesday night that an attempt was made by Mr. Krapp Nellingman, receiver of taxes, with a pink belonging to M. Medebrink, and with his permission. He had the good fortune to reach the wreck, and so save as many persons as his vessel would hold.

The Governor of North Holland has taken every practicable means to maintain order, and to relieve those who are saved, and who are in the most deplorable condition. Several vessels were sent as soon as possible from the Texel, which in the course of Wednesday brought off the remainder of the people. The weather being favourable, the wreck has kept together longer than was expected, so that boats got to it yesterday, and succeeded, as we hear, in saving some goods.

Prince Frederick has given orders to supply the troops with clothing, and the Minister of the Marine has ordered all the measures which the occasion demands.

It is hoped that the number of those who have lost their lives does not much exceed a hundred; that Lieutenant Muntz is the only naval officer who perished, and that all the officers of the troops have got on shore.

It is confidently affirmed that the *Waterloo* has been seen in good condition off Holland's End.

KING'S THEATRE.

The performances at this house which had been suspended in consequence of the decease of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, were last night resumed. Paisiello's opera, *Nina*, or, *La Schiava in Bagdad*, was on this occasion represented for the second time. The attendance was, compared with that which we have recently seen, rather thin,—a circumstance easily accounted for by the extreme inclemency of the weather. The appearance of the house, owing to the general mourning, was perfectly sombre. Instead of the contrast of a variety of gay colours, the occasional flashes of rich jewellery, and the graceful waving of feathers, the eye rested, with one solitary exception, on one continued mass of black. The opera was extremely well performed, and gave even more satisfaction than on its first representation. The four principal characters are finely supported by Madame Caradori, and Signore Zuchelli, Curioni, and De Begnis. Madame Caradori's first scene is beautiful as a composition, and the merit of the master was not all at obscured by the efforts of the performer. Her execution is here delightfully pathetic. The latter part, in which *Zora* rejects the idea of a second love, was distinguished by a delicacy of sentiment and

passion (we speak both of Madame Caradori's manner as an actress and a singer) which we have rarely seen equalled. The *scena* with the *Caliph* (Zuchelli), which succeds was finely executed. Zuchelli) sang forcibly, Madame Caradori feelingly. The *duo* with which it concludes, "*Ah si la tenera,*" was an exquisite exhibition of taste and skill. Curioni, as *Nodir*, betrothed of *Zora*, acted the lover's part with considerable animation. His early *aria*, when lamenting the loss of his mistress—"*Chasi dir se in queste sponde*"—possessed uncommon merit. His articulation was perfect, and the ornaments he introduced were perfectly in accordance with his theme. De Begnis kept up the humour of *Mustapha*, a laughter-loving vender of shoes, with unabated vigour and adroitness *usque ad finem*.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

A new piece, in one act, entitled *My Best Friend; or* 277*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* was last night produced. It is a translation of a French trifle, which was some time since represented at the theatre in Tottenham-street, where, if we mistake not, M. Laporte played, as he does in the present instance, the principal character—that of *Holdfast*, a bailiff, who having arrested *Major Belcour* (Mr. Cooper) for a debt of the amount specified in the title, adheres to his prey with the most vampire-like pertinacity. The *Major* is on the point of marriage with *Ellen Scrapely* (Miss Smithson), and, in spite of all remonstrances, the inexorable bailiff accompanies his prisoner to "the house of feasting." There, to save appearances, the *Major* passes off his most persevering enemy as his "best friend," and if sedulous attention to a man's person, without consulting his convenience, may be taken as a proof of friendship, undoubtedly *Holdfast*, in the progress of the piece, proves himself one of the *fastest* friends that ever existed. He does not for a moment leave his victim alone. He pursues him into the library, where he is consulting with his intended father-in-law, he thrusts his ungainly figure into the ball-room, and independently of the security of his prisoner, the supper-room contains attractions which cannot be withstood. Had the *Major* fled for sanctuary to a church, the church itself would not have been free from the intrusion of this indefatigable tormentor. The mystery is at length explained, by the interception of a letter, addressed by *Holdfast* to one of his assistants. It falls into the hands of *Old Belcour* (Mr. W. Bennett), who is incensed when he finds that the extraordinary being who has been figuring as his son's "best friend," is one of that most dangerous class of animals—a bailiff. He, however, forgives his folly, upon learning that the debt for which the *Major* had been arrested was not contracted by himself, but by *Frederick Scrapely* (Mr. Hooper), to whom, as a matter of accommodation, he had lent his acceptance. The debt is of course discharged; *Holdfast* is sent about his business; and the bride and bridegroom, released from a heavy weight of suspicion and apprehension, retire in perfect good humour. Laporte is the soul of the piece; and a very droll and lively soul he is. His attempts to ape the manners of a gentleman, through which the vulgar leaven of the man of arrests constantly breaks forth, were exceedingly comic. He looked like a two-legged ferret; ready, even when he seemed least attentive, to pounce upon his prey. His performance was highly applauded. *My Best Friend* was received with scarcely a dissentient voice. One or two hisses were heard in the course of the evening; but really we think this merry bustling little piece did not deserve them.

HURRICANE IN TENERIFFE.

A meeting of the merchants and traders carrying on commerce with the Canary Islands, and with Spain and her dependencies, was held yesterday at one o'clock, at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the distresses occasioned by the late hurricane and calamitous inundations in the island of Teneriffe.

Sir James Little in the chair.

The Chairman, on taking his seat, said, that the objects of the meeting were sufficiently well known to the gentlemen whom he had the honour of addressing, and he had only to observe, that at first it was in contemplation to make an appeal to the public, but in consequence of the answer which had been returned by the Lord Mayor to an application which had been made to him upon the subject, it was thought advisable to make a private appeal alone to those friends who were connected with the trade of the isle of Teneriffe.

The Secretary then read several letters from persons residing at Teneriffe, describing the calamity as one of a most awful description, in which not only property, but life, to an immense extent, was destroyed. Amongst others he read the following from His Majesty's Consul at the Canary Islands:—

TO GILBERT STUART BRUCE, ESQ., LATE HIS MAJESTY'S CONSUL AT THE CANARY ISLANDS, 28, TRINITY-QUARE, LONDON.

Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, No. 12.

Dear Sir,—You will already have been furnished by your house at Oratava, with an ample detail of the awful calamity which has befallen this island, in consequence of the tremendous hurricane we experienced on the 7th and 8th inst. Buildings, vineyards, orchards, and other valuable property to a large amount, have been utterly destroyed; whole villages have been swept into the sea by the irresistible violence of the flood gushing down the mountains; to which I am sorry to add, that many lives have been lost, and that thousands of our fellow-creatures, naked, without shelter, and half-starving, are roving about the ruins of the miserable habitations they once called their own,—an affecting sight indeed, which claims the whole sympathy of every breast open to the feelings of humanity, and cannot but excite the wish to allay the distress of those poor unfortunate sufferers. But such is the poverty prevailing here throughout, that no effectual relief can be expected, especially not in the present instance, where the suffering is almost general. Under these circumstances, I address myself to you, who, from a long residence amongst the natives, and from your connexions with them, must naturally feel inclined to befriend them in the days of calamity. Let me request you, in the most urgent manner, to make an appeal in favour of the sufferers to the generosity of the British public, ever ready to alleviate the distresses of their suffering brethren, whatever nation or colour they may belong to. I am perfectly aware that the present situation of the manufacturing districts at home, must already have claimed the beneficence of the public to a considerable degree; but may it be considered that the misery prevailing here at this moment is beyond description. The smallest donation will be a relief, and those that have no money to bestow, let them send old clothes to protect the women and children against the inclemency of the season. I sincerely hope you will use your best endeavours in having a subscription opened, and in case you shall deem it necessary to give publicity to this letter, you have full authority to do so,

I remain, with the greatest respect, dear Sir, your most obedient and faithful humble servant.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGORY,
His Majesty's Consul for the Canary Island.

The Secretary next read extract of a letter to Archibald and Sir James Little and Co., (dated Port Oratava, Nov. 18, 1826), London, from Pasley, Little, and Co., of Teneriffe:—

"Tuesday, Nov. 7.

"Set in with a strong breeze from the S. E., and about a. m. it began to rain smartly in town—though the heaviness of the clouds over the high lands showed that it was there more violent. By ten o'clock the Barrancos (ravines) of Martianez to the east, and which crosses the Realexo road to the west of the town, were running. By this hour all the island crafts were blown off from their anchorage, and got out to sea. Until sunset the weather went on progressively increasing in violence, without the slightest intermission, either of rain or wind; through the night it blew a complete hurricane, and the darkness was extreme, though it was near the second quarter of the moon.

"At two a. m. of the 8th, the wind in an instant, and without the least lull intervening, flew round from S. E. to due N., and blew dreadfully, the quantity and force of the rain seeming even to increase with the change. At daybreak the wreck of a ship, of more than 300 tons, was discovered among the rocks about a furlong to the west of the landing place; four seamen only were saved. She was called *La Jeune Gabrielle*, 21 days from Bordeaux, bound to the Isle of Bourbon, with a valuable cargo. The first intimation of their nearing the land was the sight of torches on shore. At four o'clock they attempted to tack, but the ship was already in the breakers, and struck within a quarter of an hour of their first perceiving danger. The Captain, 11 hands, and three passengers perished.

"The square in the west of the town was flooded with rain-water and mud, and the ground-floors of all the buildings were afloat; the upper part of the square was incumbered with immense quantities of earth, rocks, trees, broken articles of furniture, doors, shutters, and other wreck of houses that had been brought down from the country by the torrents. The Barrancos were now running with amazing strength and fury, hurrying along rocks of immense size, trees, and fragments of all kinds. And in the course of the forenoon great apprehensions were entertained that that of Martianez would destroy the whole street called La Hoya, the two last houses of which were already down. The state of the weather allowed us to learn only by degrees the devastation of the preceding night, but in substance, all we heard with certainty was this:—

"The water that rushed down the road to the west had so completely torn up the way, that we could not obtain correct information of what had happened beyond Cabeza, the outlet of the town, in which street three or four small houses were thrown down, and most of the others filled with earth, stones, and sand. The accumulation of these, happily for the safety of the town, forced the torrent against the wall opposite the San Antonio road, which it forced down, and then made clear way, levelling every thing before it, and joining with Barranco that goes to San Felipe; had it not been for this, the whole of Las Cabezas, and the street down to the square, must have been destroyed.

"The damage done here about was the entire loss of the adjoining gardens with a few small houses, and the greater part of the arable land on each side of the burying-ground being carried into the sea. The Barranco to the east of the town was equally destructive to the cultivated lands at Martianez, with the whole of the walk round it, two houses and the battery of San Carlos being, entirely washed away, and hardly a mark of their site remaining. Of the men on guard in the battery, three were lost. On the opposite side, the gardens are washed away almost to the foot of the hill. The wind and rain continued throughout the day of the 8th, but moderated a little at night; and on Thursday, the 9th, there were only partial showers. In the afternoon the Barrancos had nearly ceased running, and it was only after this time we came to learn the full extent of damage done. The beach to the west of the Castle of San Felipe has been extended by the stones and earth brought down the Barranco more than 300 yards beyond its former boundary into the sea, and the whole of it was strewn with timber, stove pipes, wrecks of houses, and furniture, in incredible quantities, and great numbers of carcasses of drowned animals of all kinds, besides many human bodies, most of them shockingly mutilated.

"The same increase on the beach is visible at Martianez, where one can now walk dry shod, far beyond the curious Needle Rock, that used to stand in deep water under the fountain.

"From the Montanita del Frayle, down to the Castle of San Felipe, is now one clear Barranco, 116 dwellings, besides cellars full of wine, having been washed away in that distance; in them many entire families perished, and the owners of almost all the others have to lament the loss of some of their members and the whole of their property. In the villages of Higa and La Santa Cruz many buildings have suffered, and a number of lives were lost.

"The sea for many days continued casting up dead bodies; but on the whole, not above 70 or 80 have been found here. But the dreadful stench in the Barrancos proves that numbers more are hid under the rubbish that brought them down; the height of the beds of both being increased more than 12 feet. The return of lives lost in this district exceeds 230. Near to us, one man lost his wife, five children, house, vineyard, and all he had in the world. Another lost his wife and child, and with them his house and all.

"The detail of particular sufferings is too afflicting to relate. The account of the general damage in the island, as far as we yet know, is as follows—of course no calculation of the value lost, in property, houses, wines, lands, vineyards, and stock, can be made:—

"In the town of Oratava, 25 persons lost, and some of the adjoining lands and houses washed away.

"In Realexo, much land, two houses, and sixteen persons gone.

"In San Juan de la Rambla, a whole row of houses washed away, and some lives lost.

"In Ycod, much property, some houses, and the Augustine convent, but no lives.

"In Santa Cruz, much loss of property, from the rain getting into warehouses and cellars. Part of the castle of San Miguel washed away; two Spanish brigs, lately from the Havannah, and one American, wrecked. The latter with the loss of two men.

"In the valley of San Andres and neighbourhood, great loss of lands and gardens.

"In the Valle de Guerra, a Tuscan schooner, from Barcelona to Puerto Rico, was driven ashore and totally lost; only three hands saved out of 25.

"In Laguna, much damage sustained in property, and two adjoining hamlets entirely gone.

"The village of La Guancha entirely gone; 51 persons perished.

"Santa Catalina also gone, except the chapel.

"In Guimar, immense damage in property, but we do not yet know the number of lives lost.

"In Candalaria, many houses, the castle, and a considerable part of the convent washed away.

"An official document has been published of the loss of lives, &c. in six towns in this vicinity, of which the following is the result:—22?? persons of all ages; 256 tiled houses; 80. thatched cabins; and 627 heads of animals of all kinds. This is as far as returns have been made.

"It is impossible to describe what has passed; the fact is, that in one night, at least one-third of the whole surface of this Valley of Oratava was converted from a beautiful and highly-cultivated landscape, to a dreary, rocky, unproductive wilderness."

The Chairman, in rising to address the meeting, expressed his regret, that the illness of Mr. Bruce had prevented him from occupying his (the Chairman's) place this day. Mr. Bruce had, through the whole affair, exerted himself in the most laudable and strenuous manner, to forward this work of humanity. A letter had been read from that gentleman, stating his inability to attend the present meeting, from severe indisposition; he had not, however, slackened in his exertions in the cause, for the same letter, contained a contribution of 50*l.* besides others to a considerable amount from different individuals in Scotland, where he at present was. After the letters they had heard read, containing so terrific an account of the distresses occasioned by the dreadful hurricane and inundations at the ill-fated island, it would be unnecessary for him to enter into the objects of the present meeting. They must be obvious to all, who had "hearts to feel for others' woe." It had, in the first instance, been the intention of the gentlemen promoting this contribution, to have called a public meeting, and Mr. Bruce had applied to the Lord Mayor, begging him to promote their exertions by convoking a meeting. His Lordship, however, thought fit to decline taking an active part in the affair, alleging as his reason for so doing, his sense of his presiding at a public subscription for such a purpose, whilst so much distress was pervading his own country. A second application was made, but the result was the same, and the consequence was, that the present meeting had been called.

Mr. Moore made a few observations; after which two committees were formed—the one in London, for the purpose of receiving contributions; and the other on the island, to distribute the funds collected.

The meeting then separated.

Olney.—Great alterations are going on in this place, so celebrated as the favourite residence of the poet Cowper. The mansion of the Throckmortons has passed into strange hands, and the spot in which the malancholy bard spent many of his last clouded hours, will speedily be deprived of great part of those interesting relics which have so long rendered it consecrated ground.—*Macclesfield Herald.*

A Good Character.—Samuels who was convicted at the New Bailey, on Thusday, for receiving stolen goods brought one of his own nation to speak to his character, who swore that "Mishter Samuels was the honeshtest man in all the globe." "A pretty character he gives the rest of mankind," said a gentleman at the counsel's table. Another of the nation, on being asked what was Samuels' character, said 'perhaps properly enough, when he considered *his own*, "Vhy, he is a very coot man. I don't know nothing at all about him?"—*Manchester Gazette.*

The river and smaller streams of Dartmoor, which are honoured with distinct appellations, amount to 53; the nameless brooks and rivulets cannot be counted; and the bridges kept in repair at the county expense, are at least 120; all within a district only 20 miles long by 10 wide, which is the computed extent of the forest and its purlieus.

Accident at the Canal St. James's.—Early yesterday morning, as some boys were skating on the Canal in the Park, the ice gave way, and one of them unfortunately was drowned. It is much to be lamented that the police-officers are not a little more vigilant, by preventing persons from going on either of the Canals before the ice is sufficiently strong.

Devonport, Feb. 8.—Sailed the *Thetis*, 46, Captain A. B. Bingham, with Colonel Cockburn and suite for North America; *Royalist* tender, for Holyhead, to assist in weighing His Majesty's ship *Nimrod*; *Bittern*, with a relief detachment of Royal Marines, for Haulbowline Island (Cork); and the *Bramble*, on a cruise. Remain—*Britannia*, *Alligator*, *Satellite*, *Rifleman*, *Skylark*, *Kingfisher*, and *Vigilant*.

Dr. Crotch's oratorio of *Palestine* is to be performed this season. The words of this composition were by the late lamented Bishop of Calcutta.

CARLISLE POLICE.

(From the *Carlisle Journal.*)

A head constable arrived hither on Saturday last, in the person of Mr. Benjamin Batty, of Manchester, to superintend the newly formed police of this city; and his superior tact in the intricacies and manœuvrings of police government bids fair, we understand, quickly to quell our causes of complaint, without being too ready to set the town in a blaze. He has had rather an unpleasant beginning. On Saturday and Monday he was engaged in dividing the town into different departments or districts; and completed the formation of a greater part: the town to be divided into 15, and the neighbourhood of Caldewgate into three. On Tuesday he was proceeding with his plans in Shaddongate, being accompanied by George Palmer, the constable, who went with him to show him the town, when, just as he was proceeding down Milburn's-buildings, a few stones were sent after them by some boys. Mr. Batty turning round, and observing them ready for another fire, good-humouredly begged them to desist, "for (said he) we have only come to look at the place, nothing more." A mob very soon collected, and at the earnest desire of Mr. Story, grocer, Mr. Batty and George Palmer (the latter having received very severe blows on the back part of his head and other parts of his body), took refuge in that gentleman's house. Hundreds of "Shaddongaters" (the very term) soon collected together. Old wives, reports flew about as usual, that they had proceeded to rebellion, and, in short, for two hours business was at a stand, and the town in complete dismay. Eight constables went down to the place of action to rescue the voluntary captives; but no sooner were they observed to be peace-officers, than a volley of stones proved the welcome they were to expect. To attempt further progress would be madness, so the constables returned, and signified the utter impossibility of their force rendering the police-officer any assistance. At this time the whole neighbourhood was in a blaze of fearful expectation; the military were ordered out, and an awful suspense indeed pervaded the multitude. Things remained in this state for about three quarters of an hour, without any further disturbance or any diminution of dismay. At length a party of the 5th Dragoons came down, with swords drawn; these were followed by a detachment of the 90th Foot, followed by six or eight artillery-men, the whole under the command of Colonel Birch, of the 90th. They proceeded in fearful array into Shaddongate, and the moment the crowd found this determined course was pursued, they fled, and Mr. Batty, thinking it high time now to come to some conclusion, walked out of Mr. Story's. In a short time the military returned to their several homes.

☞ *See Appendix to the Bombay Gazette.*

BOMBAY.—Printed *for the* Proprietors *by* Thomas Rigby, in Bell Lane No. 7.

Appendix to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY 13TH JUNE 1827.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose you a Scale of the distribution of the Booty taken at Sholapore, Nagpore, Sholapore, Poonah, Singhur, Poorunder, Wassoota, South of the Kistnah and Hill Forts, by which you will perceive the relative proportions now payable to each description of Officers and Men concerned in the actual capture of the above places.

No distribution can take place to any portion of the Grand Army until the Returns arrive from India which are now daily expected, after which a general distribution will take place in the least practicable delay.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. DOYLE, *Lieut.-Col. Prize Agent.*

32, *George Street, Portman Square, 27th Nov.* 1827.

ARMY PRIZE MONEY.—Grant to the Army which served under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., G. C. B., in the War against the Pindarees and certain of the Mahratta States, in the Years 1817 and 1818.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the act of 54 George III. cap. 86, and to the directions and regulations contained in the Warrant of Grant, that for the convenience and advantage of such of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, and of the Representatives of such Officers and Soldiers, as may wish to receive their prize-money in England, the distribution of the proceeds of the booty taken at the following places, by the under-mentioned forces, will commence and take place at No. 8, Regent-street, London, on Tuesday, the 12th day of the present month, and end on Tuesday, the 13th day of March next; when the distribution by us must, according to the said Act, cease, and the shares then remaining unpaid must be paid over to Chelsea Hospital, and to the Treasuries of the East India Company, (that is to say), the shares unpaid belonging to his Majesty's forces, to Chelsea Hospital, and those unpaid belonging to the forces of the East India Company, to the Treasuries of their respective Presidencies in India, viz. Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. It will, therefore, be to the advantage of all persons concerned, especially those belonging to the forces of the East India Company, to apply for their shares as soon as possible.

All persons belonging to his Majesty's forces, whose shares may be so paid over to Chelsea Hospital, must apply for paymant of them to the Deputy Treasurer of that Establishment; and all persons belonging to the forces of the East India Company, whose shares may be paid over as before mentioned, must apply for them in the usual manner, to the Treasurers and Paymasters of the respective Presidencies above specified.

In order to save the Army the expense of powers of attorney and agency, it is though right to apprise such of the parties concerned as may not be acquainted therewith, that every Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, and Soldier, entitled to participate in this prize money or booty, may (if in London) receive the amount due to them, in person, from us, on satisfying us that they are the persons entitled to it; or, if at a distance, by drawing on us for the Amount, according to the following forms and instructions; the Officers through any Banker, or other respectable person, the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates through the Agents of the Regiments to which they belonged, provided such drafts or bills are presented to us for payment on or before the said 13th day of March, 1827.

The signatures of Officers, who may draw bills for their prize money, are not known to us, it will be necessary for them to adopt such measures as may be necessary to satisfy us of the correctness of their signatures previous to our accepting their bills.

It will also be necessary for the representatives of deceased Officers to produce to us the probate of will, or letters of administration (as the case may be), before we can pay to them, or to their order, the shares due to those they represent.

And with respect to the shares of Non commissioned Officers and Soldiers of his Majesty's forces, the Act of 53 George III. cap. 73, directs, that the Distributing Agents shall not pay the share of any Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier, to any person or persons whatsoever other than the Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier entitled to the same, or to the next of kin, or executor or administrator, of such Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier, or to the Agent of some Regiment, Battalion, or Corps, of his Majesty's Army or Militia, duly authorized by the party entitled thereto to receive the same.

All bills drawn in Great Britain and Ireland by Officers, must be on proper stamps, and all orders drawn by Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, must, according to Act of Parliament, be upon a shilling stamp, when the amount of the share exceeds forty shillings.

As much injury has been done to Soldiers and their representatives, entitled to prize money, by certificates having been signed in favour of persons not entitled thereto, it is requested that great caution may be used on the present occasion. And all concerned are informed, that any person personating others, or committing forgeries, for the purpose of obtaining the prize money due to others, is, by the Act of 54 George III. cap. 86, liable to suffer death as a felon, without benefit of Clergy.

All persons entitled to participate in the Booty advertised for Distribution in the Gazette of the 21st of November last, who may not have drawn for their Shares previous to the receipt of this Notice, and who may also be entitled to participate in the Booty now advertised for Distribution, may draw for the whole of the Shares due to them in One Bill, specifying in the margin of the said Bill, the places and amount to which they are entitled—and referring in the body of the bill to the dates of both the Gazettes, viz., 21st of November, and 8th of December, 1826.

FROMS OF BILLS AND ORDERS ABOVE REFERRED TO.

	£	s.	d.
Poonah			
Singhur			
Poorunder			
South of the Kistnah			
Wassoolah			
Hill Forts			
Total amount £			

[The amount due to each individual, for the captures at which he was present, is to be inserted opposite the name of each place.]

To Archibald Campbell, Esq. and Lieutenant Colonel Arbuthnot, (the Agents intrusted by the Trustees for the said Booty to distribute the same), No. 8, Regent-street, London.

Form of Bill to be drawn by Officers.

£ [Place and date.]

At seven days' sight pay to [ ] or order, the sum of [here state the amount in words, and in sterling money] being my share as [state the rank and situation held at the time] of the proceeds of the Booty granted to the forces under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., for captures made at the places specified in the margin, as advertised in the London Gazette of 8th December, 1826.

[Signature.]

[The Regiment to which he belonged, and the rank held at the time, to be inserted here.]

	£	s.	d.
Poonah			
Singhur			
Poorunder			
South of the Kistnah			
Wassoota			
Hill Forts			
Total amount .... £			

[The amount due to each individual, for the capture or captures at which he was present, is to be inserted opposite the name of each place.]

To Archibald Campbell, Esq. and Lieutenant-Colonel Arbuthnot, (the Agents intrusted by the Trustees for the said Booty to distribute the same), No. 8, Regent-street, London.

Form of Bill to be drawn by Men now Serving.

£ [Place and Date.]

At seven days' sight pay to [ ] or order, the sum of [here state the amount in words, and in sterling money,] being my share as [state the rank and situation held at time,] of the proceeds of the booty granted to the forces under the command of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. for captures made at the places specified in the margin, as advertised in the London Gazette of 8th December, 1826.

[Signature.]

[The Regiment to which he belonged, and the rank held at the time, to be inserted here.]

CERTIFICATE.

These are to certify, that we have examined the above-named who signed, or acknowleged, the above order in our presence; and, from the documents which he has shewn us, and his answers to our questions, we have reason to believe that the said was serving in the abovementioned regiment at the time of making the said captures, and that he is now serving as a in the Regiment of Given under our hands at the day of 182

—Commanding Officer. —Adjutant. —Paymaster.

	£	s.	d.
Poonah			
Singhur			
Poorunder			
South of the Kistnah			
Wassoota			
Hill Forts			
Total amount .... £			

[The amount due to each individual, for the captures at which he was present, is to be inserted opposite the name of each place.]

To Archibald Campbell, Esq. and Lieutenant Colonel Arbuthnot (the Agents intrusted by the Trustees for the said Booty to distribute the same), No. 8, Regent-street, London.

Form of a Bill to be drawn by Discharged Men.

£ [Place and date]

At seven days' sight pay to [ ] or order, the sum of [here state the amount in words & in sterling money], being my share as [state the rank & situation held at the time] of the proceeds of the Booty granted to the forces under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., for captures made at the places specified in the margin, as advertised in the London Gazette of 8th December, 1826.

[Signatures.]

To Archibald Campbell, Esq. and Lieut.-Colonel Arbuthnot (the Agents intrusted by the Trustees for the said Booty to distribute the same), No. 8, Regent-street, London.

[The regiment to which he belonged, and the rank held at the time to be inserted here.]

CERTIFICATE.

These are to certify, that we have examined the above named who signed, or acknowledged, the above order in our presence; and, from the documents which he has shewn us, and his answers to our questions, we have reason to believe that the said was serving in the abovementioned Regiment; at the time of making the above captures, and that he was discharged on the day of 182 that he now resides in this parish, and is an out-pensioner* of Chelsea Hospital.—Given under our hands at the day of 182

(Signed)

Minister, Churchwarden, or Elder, as the case may be,

* If not a pensioner, these words to be erased.

	£	s.	d.
Poonah - - - -			
Singhur - - - -			
Poorunder - - - -			
South of the Kistnah - - -			
Wassoota - - - -			
Hill Forts - - - -			
Total amount - - - £			

[The amount due to each individual, for the capture or captures at which he was present, is to be inserted opposite to the name of each place.]

To Archibald Campbell, Esq. and Lieutenant Colonel Arbuthnot (the Agents intrusted by the Trustees for the said Booty to distribute the same), No. 8, Regent-street, London.

Form of Bill to be drawn for Deceased Men.

£ [Place and date.]

At seven days' sight pay to [ ] or order, the sum of [here state the amount in words, and in sterling money] being the share of [state the name, rank, and situation, of the deceased] of the proceeds of the Booty granted to the forces under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. for captures made at the places specified in the margin, as advertised in the London Gazette of 8th December, 1826.

[Signature.]

[The Regiment to which he belonged, and the rank held at the time, to be inserted here.]

CERTIFICATE.

These are to certify, that we have examined the above-name who signed, or acknowledged, the above order, in our presence; and from the documents annexed*, and his (or her) answers to our questions, we have reason to believe that the above-named is dead, and that the said is the to the said deceased, and that he (or she) now resides in this parish. Given under our hands. at the day of 182

(Signed) Minister, Churchwarden, or Elder, as the case may be.

* Annex the documents alluded to

AMOUNT OF THE SHARE OF EACH RANK OF THE PROCEEDS OF BOOTY.

MAHIDPORE.

General Staff
H. M. 22d Lt. Dragns. Detach.
25th do. do.
Rl. Scots 2d Bat. Fl. Cos.
Forces of the Presy. of Madras
Engineers
Squadron Horse Atillery
Rocket Troop
Foot Artillery
Russell Brigade Artillery
Ordnance Nagpore Subv. Force
3d Regt. Madras Light Cavalry
4th ditto 3 Squadrons
6th ditto 3 ditto
European Regiment
3d Regt. N. L. I. 1st Bat.
6th ditto N. I. 2d ditto
14th ditto 1st ditto
14th ditto 2d ditto
16th ditto 1st ditto
Rifle Corps 4 Companies
Russell Brigade 1st Bat.
Ditto 2d ditto
Pioneers
Forces of the Presy. of Bengal
Detachment Bengal, N. I.

EUROPEANS.	Bombay Rupees. Rs.	As.	P.	Sterling Money. £.	s.	d.
Commander in Chief	8488	0	2	725	0	4
Brigadier-General	2913	5	0	242	16	10½
Lieutenant Colonel	699	3	1	59	14	5½
Major, &c.	466	2	1	39	16	3½
Captain, &c.	233	1	0	19	18	1½
Subaltern, &c.	116	8	6	9	19	0½
Troop Qr. Master, &c.	29	2	1	2	9	0½
Staff Serjeant, &c.	5	13	2	0	9	11½
Serjeant,	3	14	1	0	6	7½
Rank and File, &c.	1	15	0	0	3	3½
NATIVES.						
Subadar	11	10	5	0	19	10½
Jemadar	3	14	1	0	6	7½
Huvildar	1	15	0	0	3	3½
Naigues, Drummers, &c.	1	4	8	0	2	2½

NAGPORE.

General Staff
His Majesty's Royal Scots
17th Regiment of Foot
Forces of the Presidency of Madras
Engineers
Horse Artillery
Foot Artillery
Berar Regular Artillery
6th Regiment Cavalry
2d Regiment N. I. Flank Comps.
11th ditto 1st Battalion
12th ditto 1st ditto
13th ditto 2d ditto
14th ditto Detachment
20th ditto 1st Battalion
24th ditto 2d ditto
Detachment of Pioneers
Berar Regular Infantry 2d Bat.
Nagpore Brigade 1st Battalion
Forces of the Presidency of Bengal
6th Regiment Bengal Cavalry
6th ditto
8th Regiment N. I. 2d Battalion
22d ditto 1st ditto
Pioneers.

EUROPEANS.	Bombay Rupees. R.	A.	P.	Sterling Money. £.	s.	d.
Commander in Chief	32632	0	4	2787	6	4½
Brigadier General	8507	3	3	726	13	1½
Lieutenant Colonel	2041	11	8	174	7	11½
Major, &c.	1361	2	5	116	5	3½
Captain, &c.	680	9	2	58	2	7½
Subaltern, &c.	340	4	7	29	1	3½
Troop Quarter Master	85	1	1	7	5	3½
Staff Serjeant, &c.	17	0	2	1	9	0½
Serjeant	11	5	5	0	19	4½
Rank and File, &c.	5	10	8	0	9	8
NATIVES.						
Subadar, &c.	34	0	5	2	18	1½
Jemadar, &c.	11	5	5	0	19	4½
Havildar, &c.	5	10	8	0	9	8
Naigue, Drummer, &c.	3	12	5	0	6	5½

SHOLAPORE.

General Staff
H. M. 22d Lt Drag. Detach.
Flank Battalion.
Forces of the Prey. of Bombay
7th Regt. N. I. 1st Battalion
Forces of the Prey. of Mad.
Engineers,
Horse art. attach. to 22d dg. det
Foot artillery
5th Regt. Cavly. 3 Troops
4th Do. N. I. 2d Batt.
9th Do. 2d ditto.
12th Do. 2d ditto.
Twenty-second 2d Detach.
Rifle Corps 4 Companies
Pioneers

EUROPEANS.	Bombay Rupees. Rs.	As.	P.	Sterling Money. £.	s.	d.
Commander in Cheif	2384	11	9	203	13	11
Brigadier General,	1031	12	1	88	2	6½
Colonel, - -	412	11	3	35	5	0½
Lieutenant Colonel,	247	9	10	21	3	0
Major, &c.	165	1	3	14	2	0
Captain, &c.	82	8	7	7	0	11½
Subaltern, &c.	41	4	3	3	10	5½
Staff Serjeant, &c.	2	1	0	0	3	6½
Serjeant,	1	0	0	0	2	4
Rank and File, &c.	0	11	6	0	1	2
NATIVES.						
Subadar, &c.	4	2	0	0	7	0½
Jemadar, &c.	1	6	0	0	2	4
Havildar, &c.	0	11	0	0	1	2
Naigue, Drummer, &c.	0	7	4	0	0	9½

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Places and Forces above referred to.

Amount of the Share of each Rank of Proceeds of the Booty taken at Poonah.

POONAH.	EUROPEANS.	Bombay Rupees. Rs.	As.	P.	Sterling Money. £.	s.	d.
General Staff His Majesty's 65th Regt. Forces of the Prey. of Bombay Engineers Horse Artillery Foot Artillery Poonah Auxiliary Artillery Ordnance Department European Regiment Light Infantry Battalion 1st Regt. N. I. 2d Battalion 2d ditto 1st ditto 3d ditto 1st ditto 6th ditto 2d ditto 7th ditto 1st ditto 9th ditto 2d ditto Resident Escort Pioneers Dooley Corps Poonah Aux. Brigade 1st Bat. Ditto ditto 2d ditto. Forces of the Prey. of Madras Madras Foot Artillery Pioneers.	Commander-in-Chief,	65284	5	8	5578	7	5¼
	Brigadier-General,	18362	12	6	1619	14	9
	Lieutenant-Colonel,	4551	1	1	386	14	8¾
	Major, &c.	3034	0	8	259	3	1¾
	Captain, &c.	1517	0	4	129	11	6¼
	Subaltern, &c.	758	8	2	64	15	9¾
	Troop Quartermaster, &c.	439	10	0	16	3	11¼
	Staff Serjeant, &c.	37	14	9	3	4	9¾
	Serjeant,	25	4	6	2	3	2¼
	Rank and file, &c.	12	10	3	1	1	7
	NATIVES.						
	Subadar, &c.	75	13	7	6	9	6¼
	Jemadar, &c.	25	4	6	2	3	2¼
	Havildar, &c.	12	10	3	1	1	7
	Naigue, Drummer, &c.	8	6	10	0	14	4¼

Places and Forces above referred to.

Amount of the Share of each Rank of Proceeds of the Booty taken at Singhur.

SINGHUR.	EUROPEANS.	Bombay Rupees. Rs.	As.	P.	Sterling Money. £.	s.	d.
General Staff H. M.'s 22d Light Dragns. Detachment Flank Battalion Forces of the Prey. of Bombay Engineers Foot Artillery European Regiment 7th Regt. N. I. 1st Battalion 9th ditto 2d ditto Pioneers Forces of the Prey. of Madras Engineers Foot Artillery 12th Regt. N. I. 2d Batt. 6 Cos. 15th Regt. N. I. 2d Batt. 4 Cos. Rifle Corps, 4 Companies, Pioneers, 2d Battalion Detch.	Commander-in-Chief,	61823	4	3	5230	14	8¼
	Brigadier General,	27612	7	4	2359	1	6¼
	Colonel,	11047	6	1	943	12	7¼
	Lieutenant-Colonel,	6628	6	10	565	3	6¼
	Major, &c.	4418	15	3	377	9	0½
	Captain &c.	2209	7	7	188	14	6
	Subaltern, &c.	1104	11	9	94	7	3
	Staff Serjeant, &c.	55	3	9	4	14	4¼
	Serjeant,	36	13	2	3	2	10¾
	Rank and File, &c.	18	6	7	1	11	5½
	NATIVES.						
	Subadar, &c.	110	7	6	2	8	8½
	Jemadar, &c.	36	13	2	3	2	10¾
	Havildar, &c.	18	6	7	1	11	5¼
	Naigue, Drummer, &c.	12	4	4	1	0	11½

Places and Forces above referred to

Amount of the Shares of each Rank of Proceeds of the Booty taken at Poorunder.

POORUNDER.	EUROPEANS.	Bombay Rupees. Rs.	As.	P.	Sterling Money. £.	s.	d.
General Staff H. M. 22d Regt. Light. Drag. Detachment Flank Batt. Forces of the Prey. of Bombay Engineers Foot Artillery European Regiment 7th Regt. N. I. 1st Battalion 9th ditto 2d ditto Pioneer's Detachment Poonah Super. Aux. Battalion Forces of the Prey. of Madras Engineers Foot Artillery 12th Regt. N. N. 2d Batt. 6 Cos. Rifle Corps Pioneer's Detachment	Commander-in-Chief,	5382	9	3	459	15	2¾
	Brigadier-General,	2382	9	2	203	10	2¼
	Colonel,	953	0	5	81	8	1
	Lieutenant-Colonel,	571	13	1	48	16	10¼
	Major, &c.	381	3	4	32	11	2¾
	Captain, &c.	190	9	8	16	5	7¼
	Subaltern, &c.	95	4	10	8	2	9½
	Staff Serjeant, &c.	4	12	2	0	8	1½
	Serjeant,	3	2	9	0	5	5
	Rank and File, &c.	1	9	4	0	2	8½
	NATIVES.						
	Subadar, &c.	9	8	5	0	16	3¼
	Jemadar, &c.	3	2	9	0	5	5
	Havildar, &c.	1	9	4	0	2	8½
	Naigue, Drummer, &c.	1	0	11	1	1	9½

Places and Forces above referred to.

Amount of the Share of each Rank of Proceeds of the Booty taken South of the Kistnah

SOUTH OF THE KISTNAH.	EUROPEANS.	Bombay Rupees. R.	A.	P.	Sterling Money. £.	s.	d.
AGENT General Staff H. M. 22d Lt. Drag. Detach. Forces of the Presidency of Madras. Engineers Horse Art. attach. 22d Lt. Drag. Foot Artillery detach. 5th Regt. Lt. Cav. 3 Troops 4th Regt. N. I. 2d Battalion 9th ditto 2d Bat. 5 Cos. 12th ditto 2d Bat. 2 Cos. Pioneers, 4 Companies	Commander in Chief	3039	6	6	239	12	3¾
	Brigadier General	2733	8	2	233	9	8¾
	Lieutenant-Colonel	656	0	7	56	0	8½
	Major, &c.	437	5	8	37	7	1¾
	Captain, &c.	218	10	5	18	13	6¾
	Subaltern, &c.	109	5	2	9	6	9¼
	Staff Serjeant, &c.	5	7	5	0	9	4
	Serjeant	3	10	0	0	6	2¾
	Rank and File, &c.	1	13	1	0	3	1¼
	NATIVES.						
	Subadar, &c.	10	14	11	0	18	8
	Jemadar, &c.	3	10	3	0	6	2¼
	Havildar, &c.	1	13	1	0	3	1¼
	Naigue, Drummer, &c.	1	3	5	0	2	0¾

Places and Forces above referred to.

Amount of the Share of each rank of proceeds of the Booty taken at Wassoota.

WASSOOTA.	EUROPEANS.	Bombay Rupees. R.	A.	P.	Sterling Money. £.	s.	d.
General Staff H. M. 22d Lt. Dg. Detach. Flank Battalion Forces of the Presidency of Bombay Engineers Foot Artillery European Regt. 7 Comps. 7th Regt. N. I. 1st Bat. 9th ditto do. 3 Cos. Pioneer's Detachment Poonah Super. Aux. Bat. Forces of the Presidency of Madras. Engineers Foot Artillery 12th Rt. N. I. 2d Bat. 6 Cos. Rifles Corps 4 Companies Pioneer's Detachment	Commander in Chief	78465	7	9	6702	5	2¼
	Brigadier-General	37342	8	0	3189	12	5¼
	Colonel	14937	0	0	1275	17	4½
	Lieutenant-Colonel	8962	3	2	765	10	5
	Major, &c.	5974	12	9	510	6	11½
	Captain, &c.	2987	6	4	255	3	5½
	Subaltern, &c.	1493	11	2	127	11	8¾
	Staff Serjeant, &c.	74	10	11	6	7	6¾
	Serjeant	49	12	7	4	5	0¾
	Rank and File, &c.	24	14	3	2	2	6¼
	NATIVES.						
	Subadar, &c.	149	5	11	12	15	2
	Jemadar, &c.	49	12	7	4	5	0¾
	Havildar, &c.	24	14	3	2	2	6¼
	Naigue, Drummer, &c.	16	9	6	1	8	4

Places and Forces above referred to.

Amount of the Share of each rank of the proceeds of the Booty taken at Hill Forts.

HILL FORTS.	EUROPEANS.	Bombay Rupees. R.	A.	P.	Sterling Money. £.	s.	d.
General Staff H. M. Royal Scots, 2d Bat. 2 Companies Forces of the Presidency of Madras. Engineers Foot Artillery European Regt. 3 Comps. 2d Regt. N. I. 1st Bat. 13th ditto 2d do. Detach. Pioneer's. 5 Companies.	Commander in Chief	12271	2	4	1048	3	2¼
	Brigadier-General	12306	4	11	1051	3	3¼
	Lieutenant-Colonel	2958	8	2	252	5	6¾
	Major, &c.	1969	0	1	168	3	8¼
	Captain, &c.	984	8	0	84	1	10
	Subaltern, &c.	492	4	0	42	0	11
	Staff Serjeant, &c.	24	9	9	2	2	0¼
	Serjeant	16	6	6	1	8	0½
	Rank and File, &c.	8	3	3	0	14	0
	NATIVES.						
	Subadar, &c.	49	3	7	4	4	1
	Jemadar, &c.	16	6	6	1	8	0½
	Havildar, &c.	8	3	3	0	14	0
	Naigue, Drummer, &c.	5	7	6	0	9	4

ARCHD CAMPBELL.

C. G. A. ARBUTHNOTT.

Deccan Prize Office, No. 8, Regent-street, London, 8th Dec. 1826.

N. B. All Persons having occasion to address the Agents, on subjects connected with the Deccan Booty, are requseted to send their letters open, directed to them, under cover, "To the Right Hon. the Secretary of War, War-Office, London."

BOMBAY.—PRINTED *for the* PROPRIETERS *by* THOMAS RIGBY, *in* BELL LANE No. 7.